

METODI DI OTTENIMENTO DI EPC (Enantiomerically Pure Compounds)



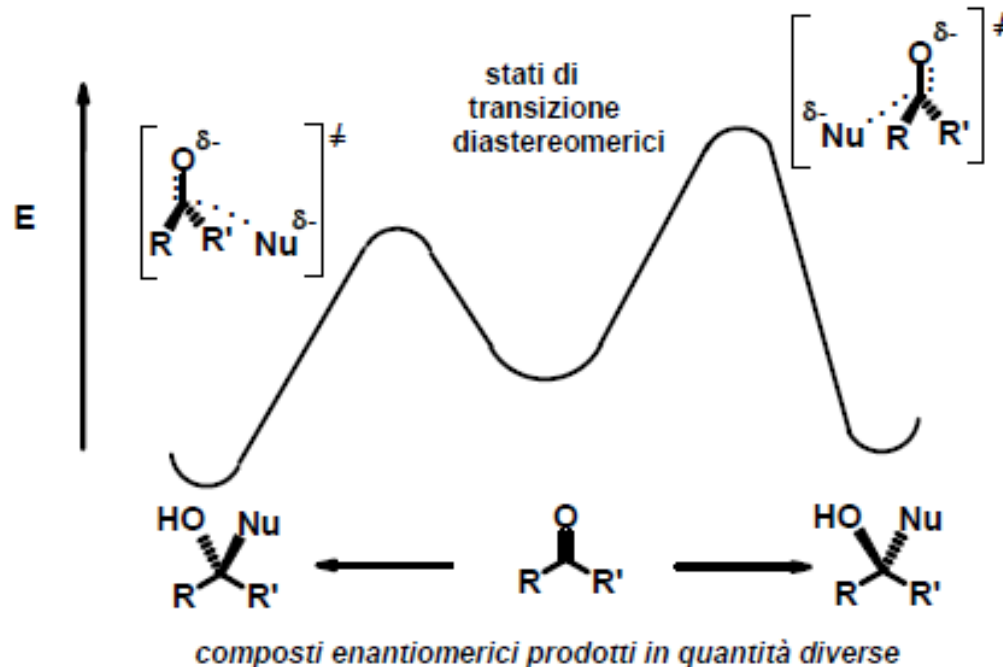
Una sintesi asimmetrica coinvolge una ASIMMETRIZZAZIONE di un substrato achirale. Ci deve essere un passaggio ENANTIOSELETTIVO

ENANTIOSELETTIVITA'

Formazione di molecole chirali non raceme

da un **substrato achirale (PROCHIRALE)** + **reagente o catalizzatore chirale, o mediante ausiliario chirale.**

attacco nucleofilo su un chetone in un ambiente chirale



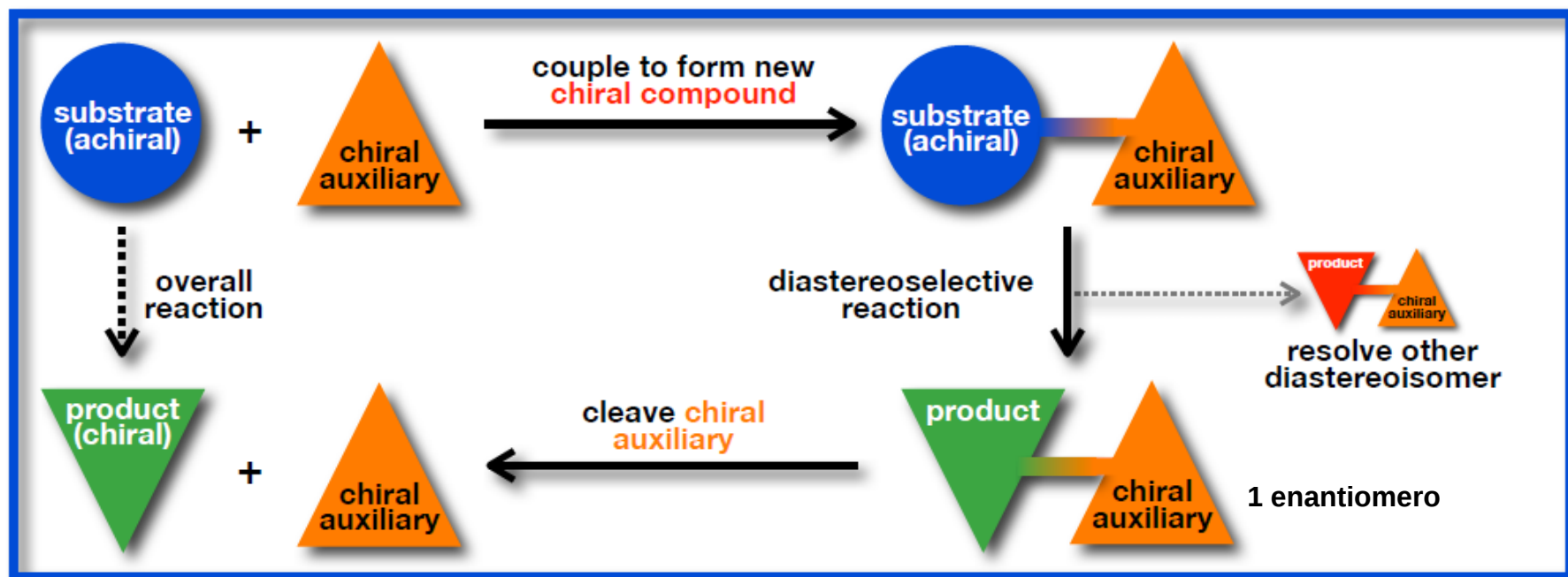
L' ambiente chirale è fornito da una molecola che può essere:

- un reagente
- un catalizzatore
- legata al substrato in modo covalente

SINTESI ASIMMETRICA

1. TRASFERIMENTO DI CHIRALITA' DAL
SUBSTRATO A UNA MOLECOLA ACHIRALE

STRATEGIA dell'AUSILIARIO CHIRALE



Il substrato è prochirale

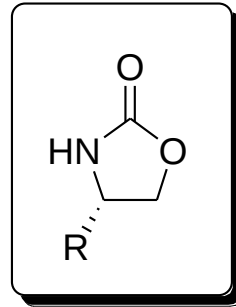
STRATEGIA dell'AUSILIARIO CHIRALE

- L'ausiliario chirale è una molecola enantiomericamente pura che viene covalentemente legata al substrato achirale e rimossa alla fine del processo.
- Il substrato da trasformare è achirale ma ha facce enantiotopiche (o gruppi enantiotopici) che diventano diastereotopiche dopo la funzionalizzazione con l'ausiliario chirale.
- Si procede con una reazione diastereoselettiva (con formazione di un centro stereogenico sul substrato) che conduce diastereoselettivamente a un prodotto come singolo enantiomero.
- L'ausiliario chirale viene rimosso lasciando il prodotto della reazione con un unico centro stereogenico come singolo enantiomero.
- L'ausiliario chirale viene recuperato e riciclato.

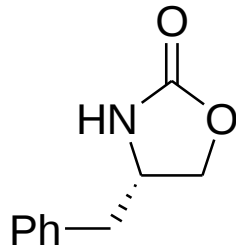
CARATTERISTICHE dell'AUSILIARIO CHIRALE

- L'ausiliario chirale è una molecola enantiomericamente pura, commercialmente disponibile a basso costo.
- Spesso deriva dal «pool chirale»
- Deve essere facile da legare al substrato.
- Deve indurre la formazione diastereoselettiva del nuovo legame.
- Deve essere staccato facilmente alla fine della reazione in condizioni blande, in modo da non racemizzare il prodotto.

OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS

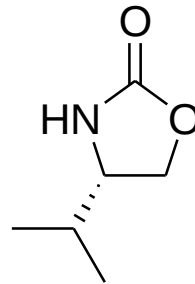


OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS



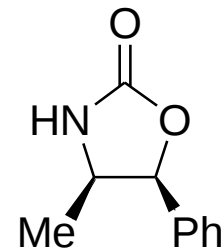
(S)-(-)-4-benzil
ossazolidinone

deriva dalla (S)-fenilalanina



(S)-(-)-4-isopropil
ossazolidinone

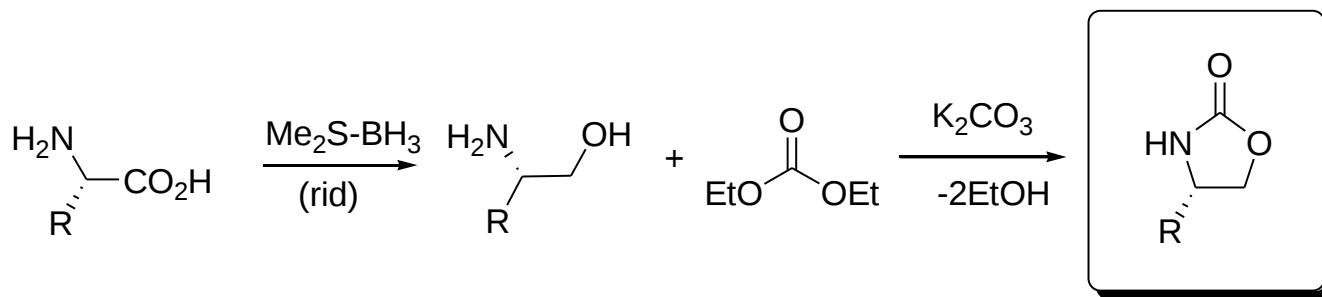
deriva dalla (S)-valina



(4R,5S)-(-)-4metil-5-fenil
ossazolidinone

deriva dalla nor-efedrina

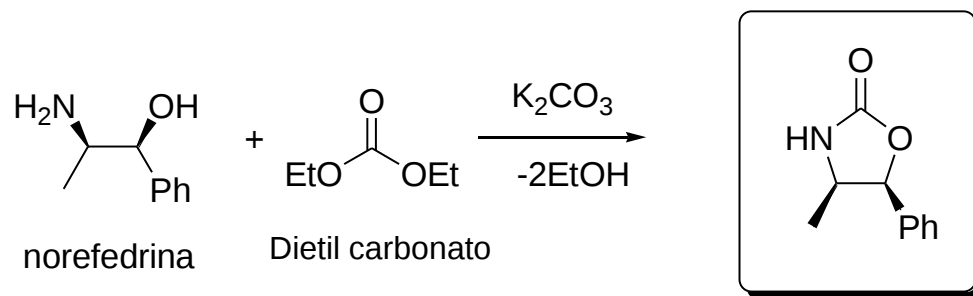
SINTESI DI OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS



R = i-Pro: S-valina
 R = PhCH₂: S-fenilalanina

Dietil carbonato

Ossazolidinoni di Evans

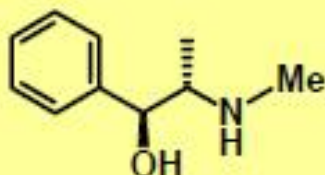
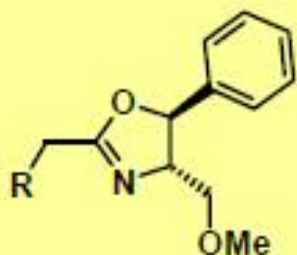


norefedrina

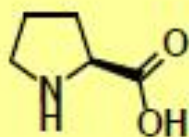
Dietil carbonato

ALTRI AUSILIARI CHIRALI

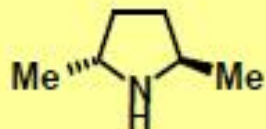
Ausiliari chirali usati con più successo nella sintesi asimmetrica



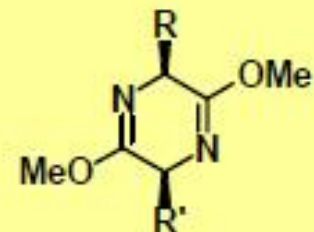
Meyers



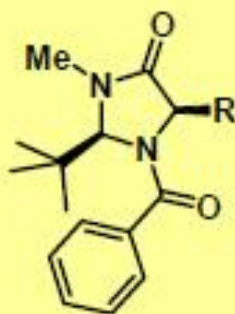
Yamada



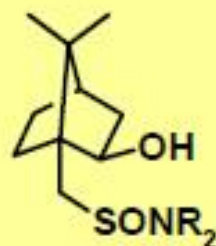
Whitesell



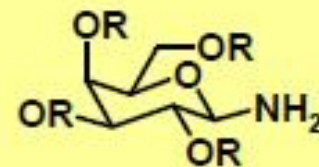
Schöllkopf



Seebach



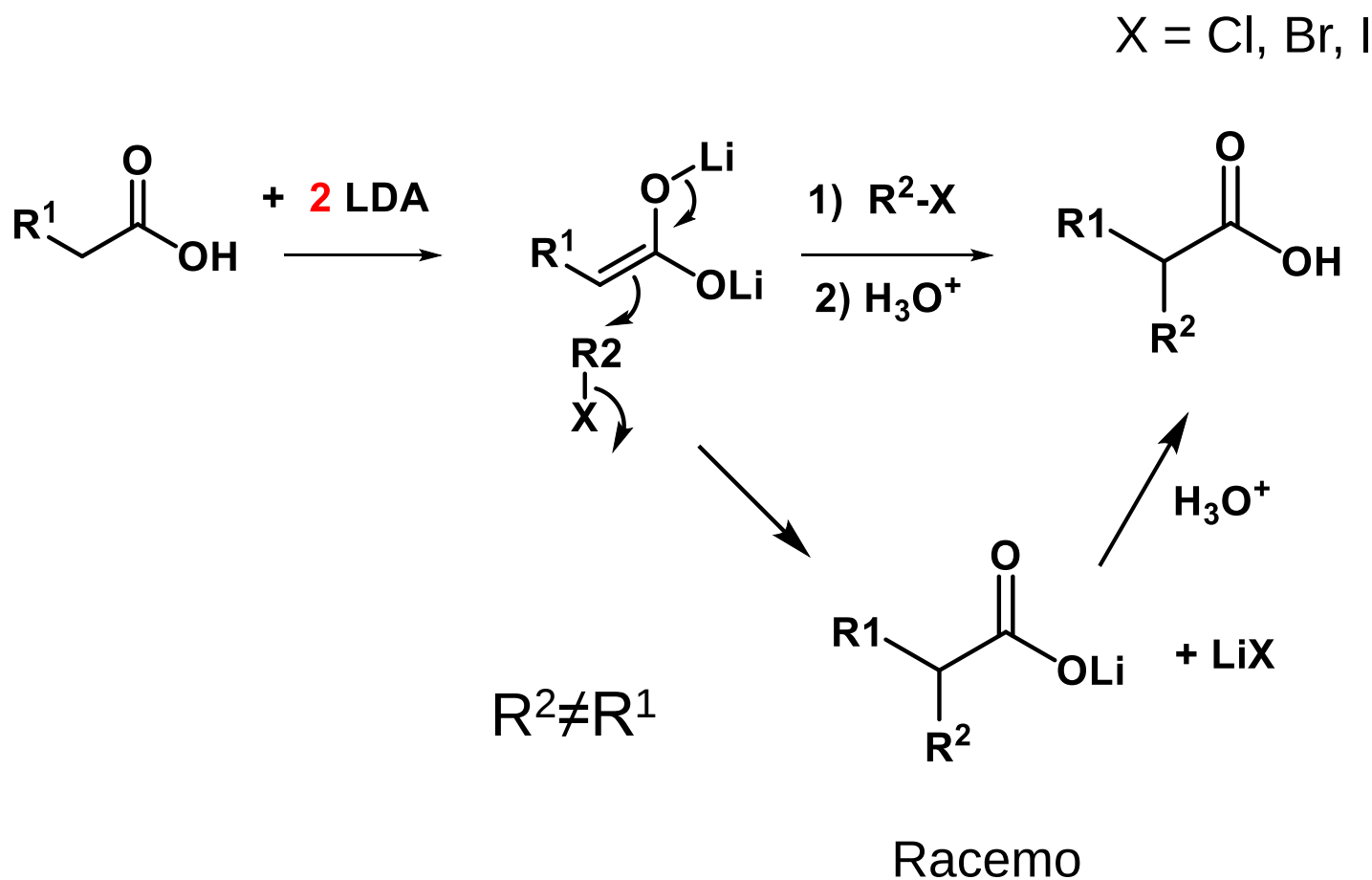
Oppolzer



Kunz

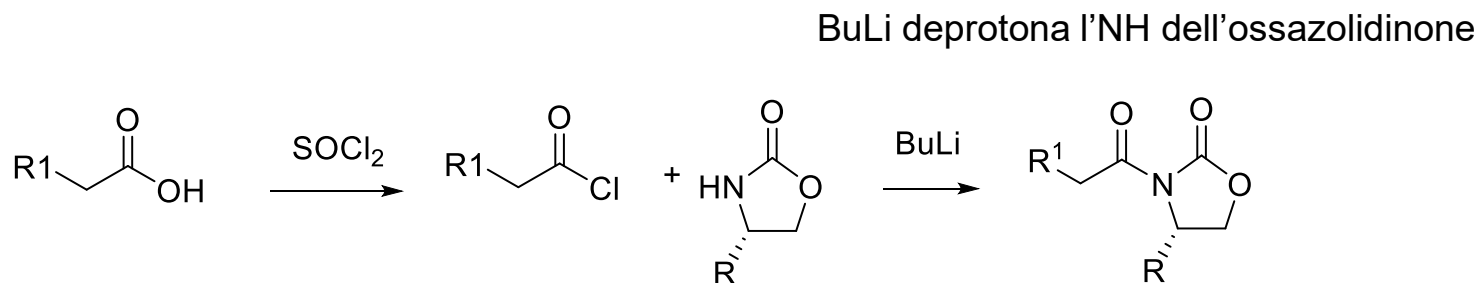
ESEMPI DI UTILIZZO DI AUSILIARI CHIRALI

1. α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI

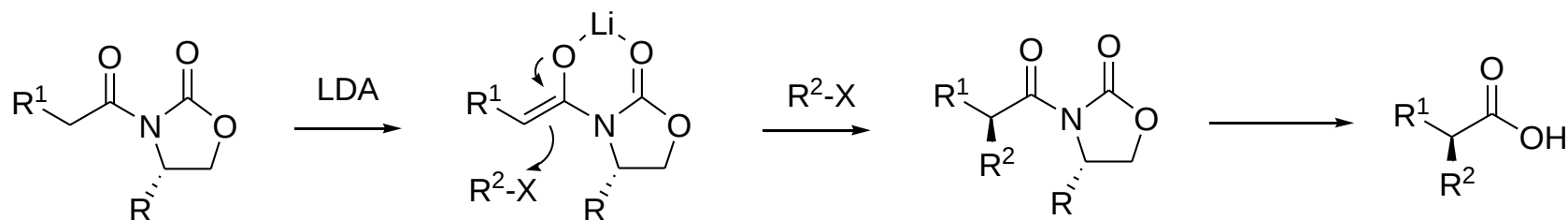


OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS NELLE α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI

1. L'acido carbossilico viene legato all'ausiliario chirale.



2. Di seguito si conducono: 1) enolizzazione con LDA 2) l'alchilazione diastereoselettiva 3) si rimuove l'ausiliario



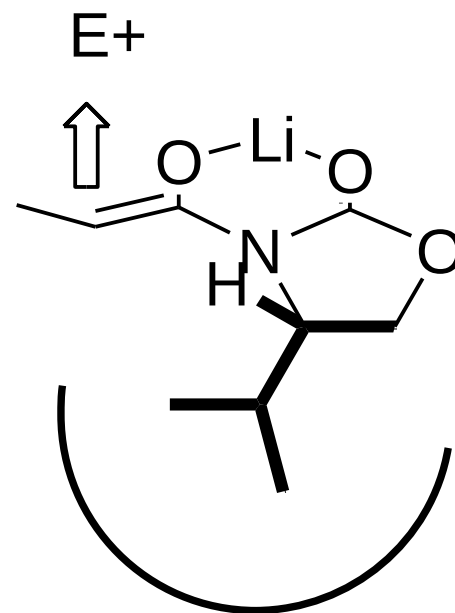
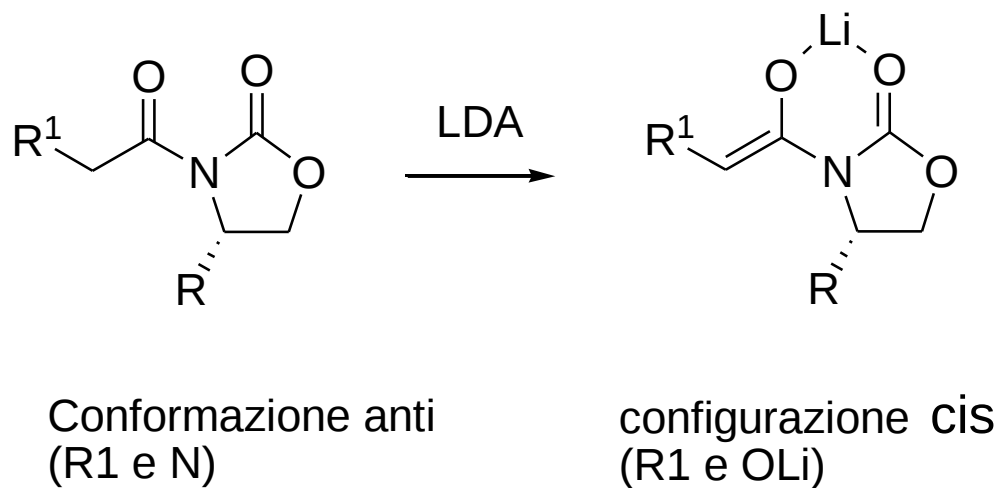
$R = i\text{-propile, Benzile}$

facce diastereotopiche $\longrightarrow$

1 diastereoisomero (prevalente)
enantiomericamente puro

$\longrightarrow$ 1 enantiomero
prevalente

OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS NELLE α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI

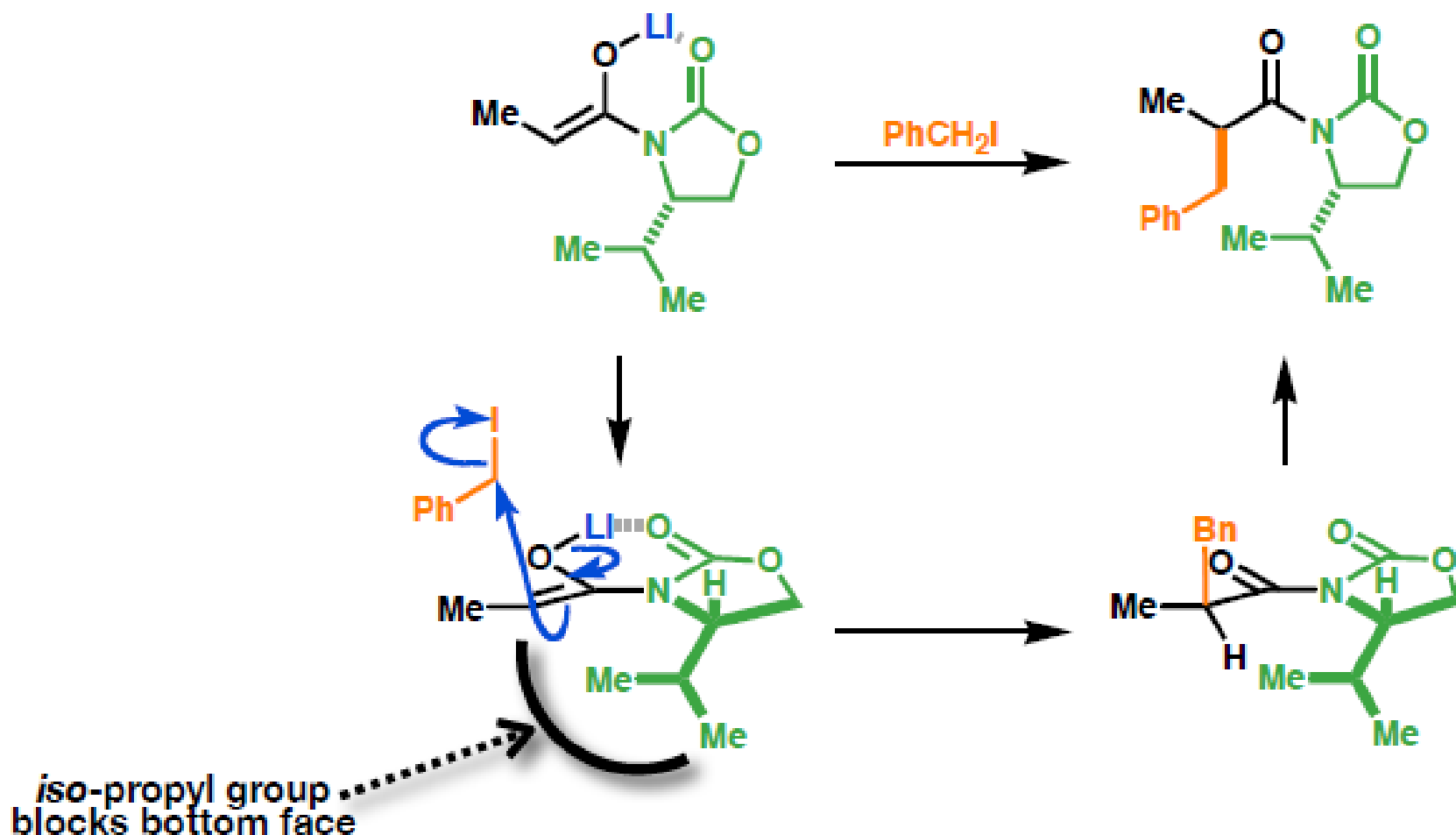


OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS NELLE α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI

RUOLO DELL'AUSILIARIO CHIRALE:

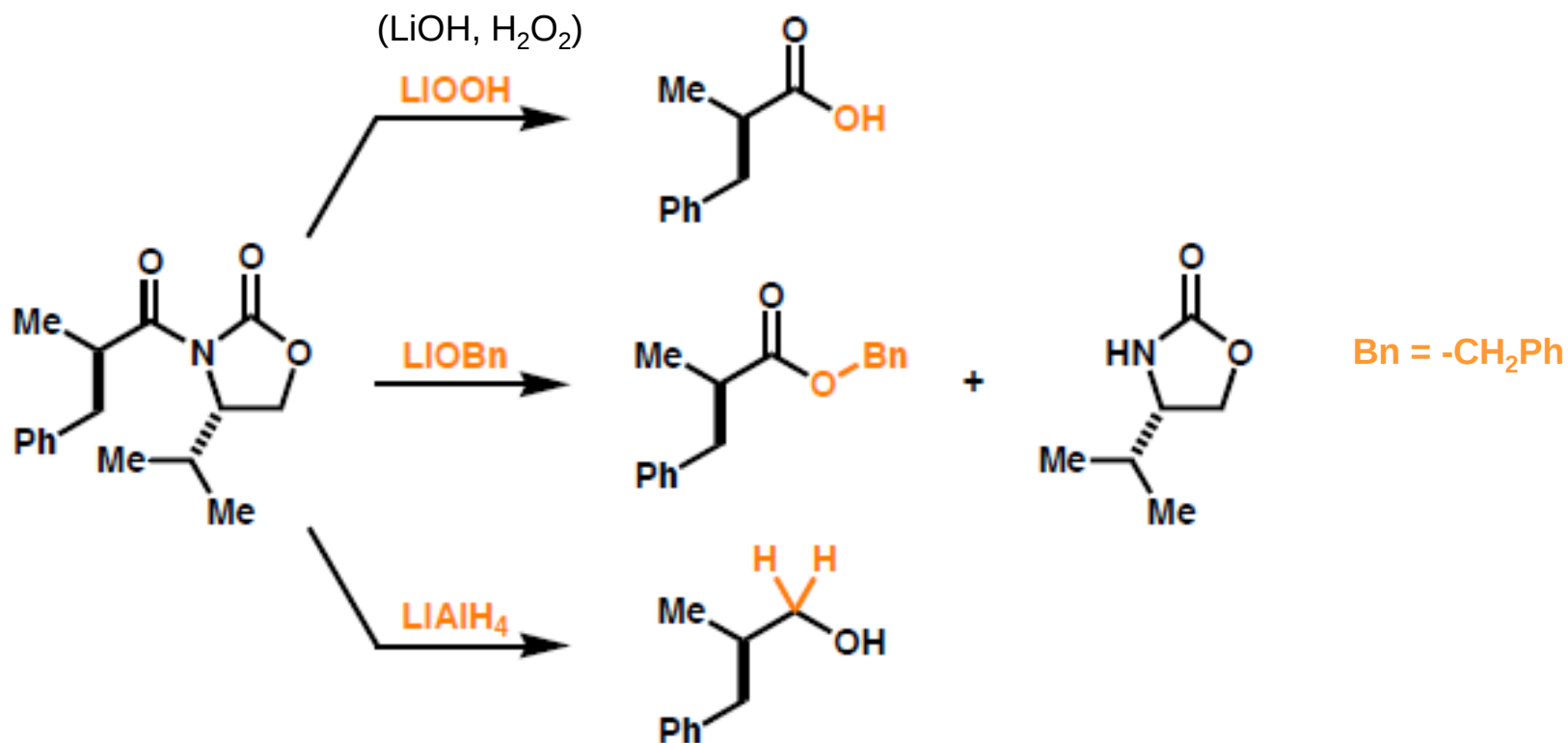
1. FORZA LA CONFORMAZIONE DEL DERIVATO ACILICO CON R¹ IN ANTI ALL'AZOTO.
 2. COSTRINGE IL LITIO ENOLATO NELLA CONFIGURAZIONE CIS
-
1. LA CHELAZIONE FORMA UNA STRUTTURA RIGIDA INGOMBRATA
 2. "SCHERMA" UNA FACCIA DELL'ENOLATO, DIRIGENDO L'ELETTROFILO SULLA FACCIA SUPERIORE

OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS NELLE α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI



OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS NELLE α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI

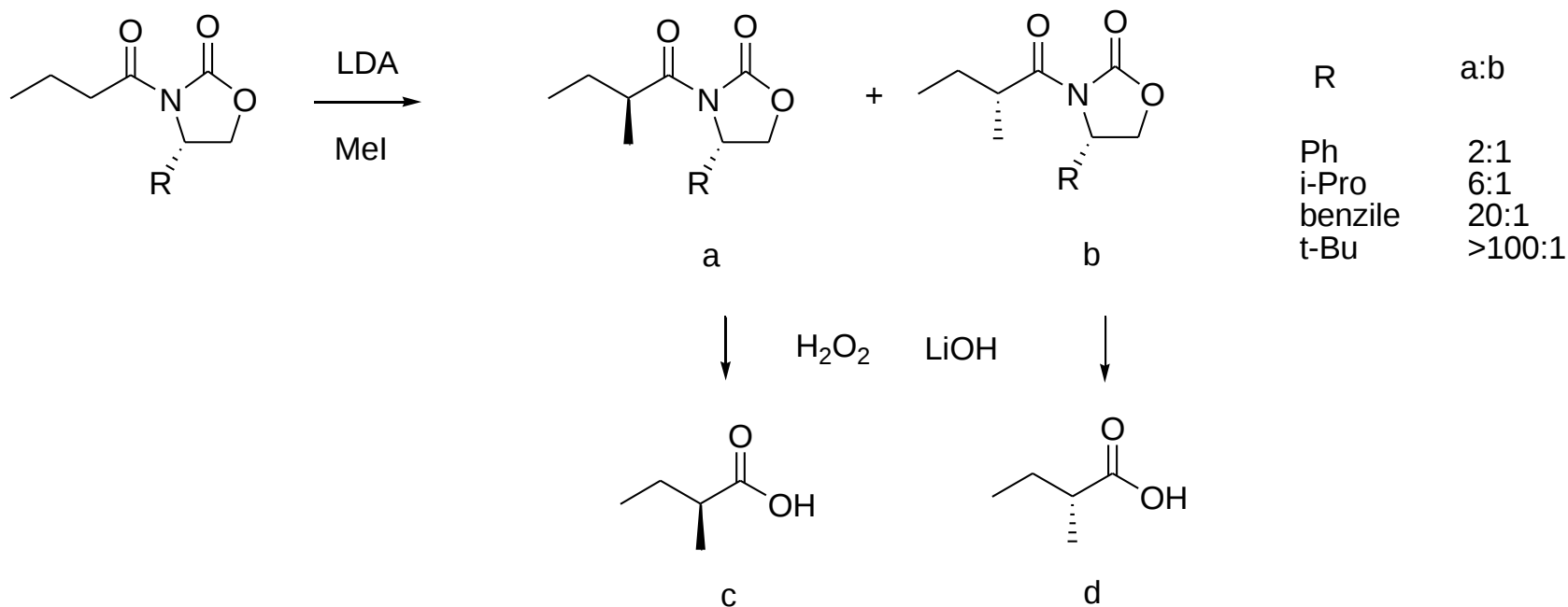
RIMOZIONE DELL'AUSILIARIO



Ossazolidinoni si possono convertire in acidi carbossilici, esteri o alcoli

SELETTIVITA' DELLE ALCHILAZIONI

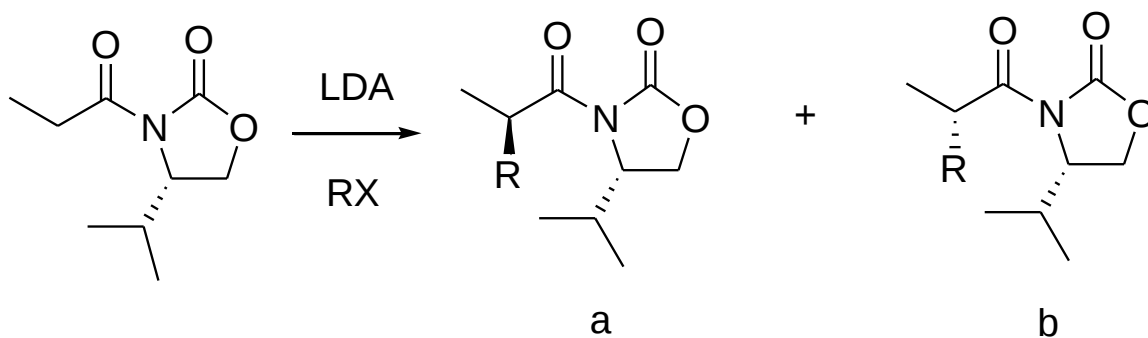
1. Al variare di R



a:b rapporto diastereoisomerico = c:d rapporto enantiomerico
 L'enantioselettività si può migliorare purificando (ricristallizzazione, cromatografia) gli intermedi diastereoisomerici

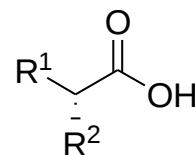
SELETTIVITA' DELLE ALCHILAZIONI

2. Al variare di RX



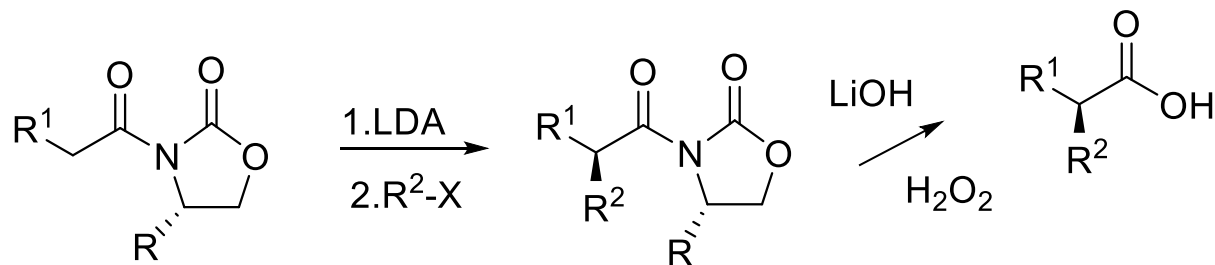
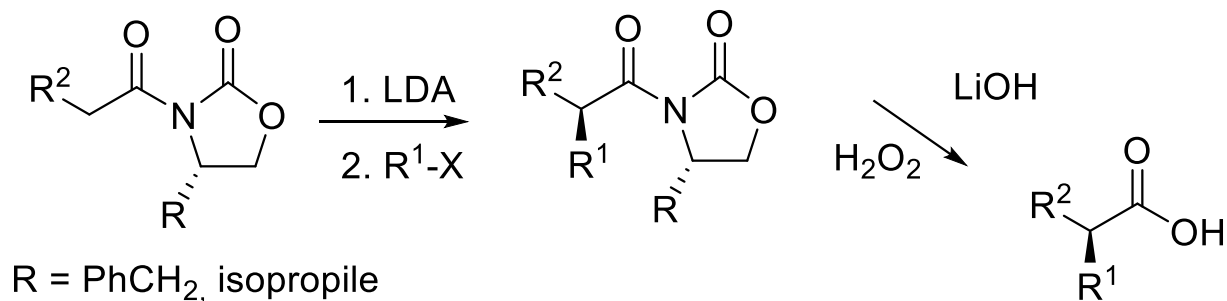
RX	a:b
PhCH ₂ I	>99:1
Alilbromuro	98:2
EtI	94:6

PROBLEMA

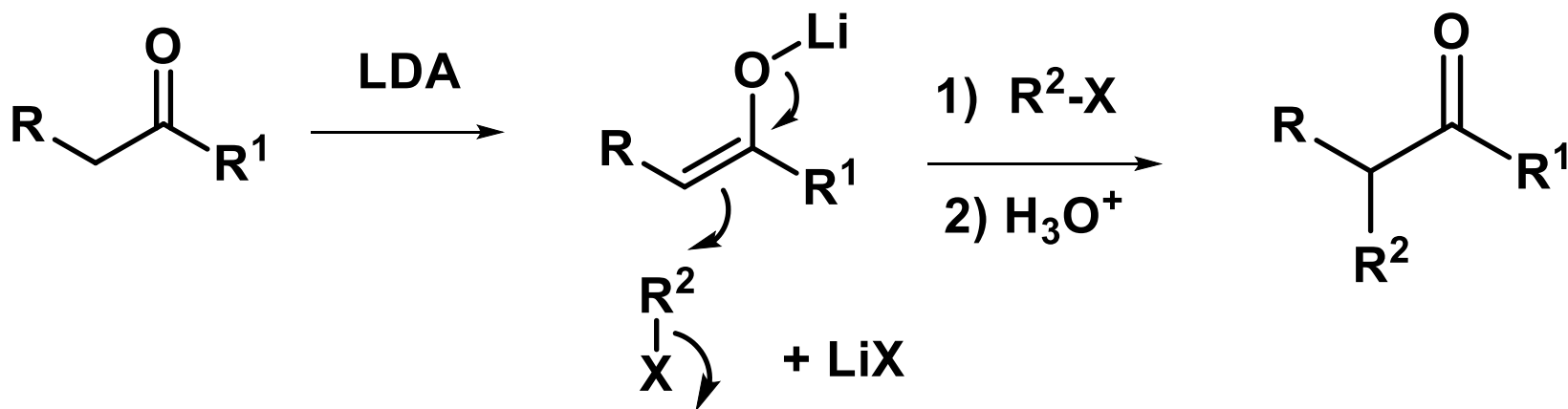


Come ottenere l'enantiomero opposto?

1. Utilizzo degli ossazolidinoni derivati dalla (R)-fenilalanina o dalla (R)-Valina (poco conveniente economicamente)
2. Utilizzo dell'ossazolidinone derivato dalla norefedrina
3. Inversione dell'ordine di introduzione di R^1 e R^2 :

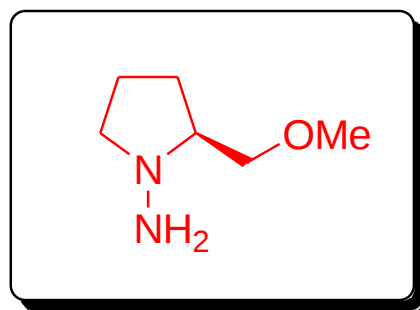
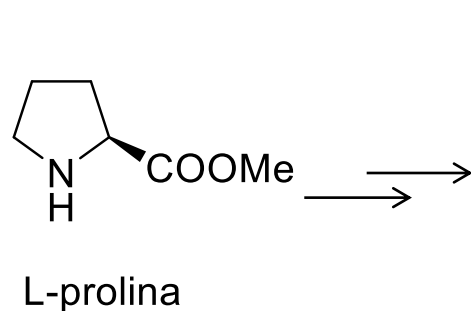


2. α -ALCHILAZIONI DI ALDEIDI E CHETONI

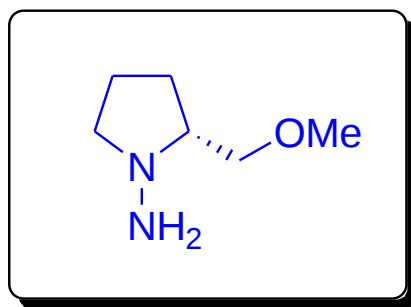
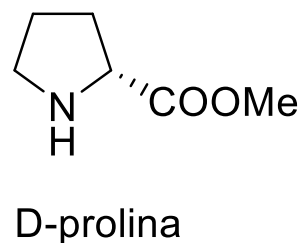


Si utilizza la presenza del $\text{C}=\text{O}$ per formare una base di Schiff chirale

SAMP e RAMP: AUSILIARI CHIRALI DI ENDERS nelle alchilazioni enantioselettive di aldeidi e chetoni

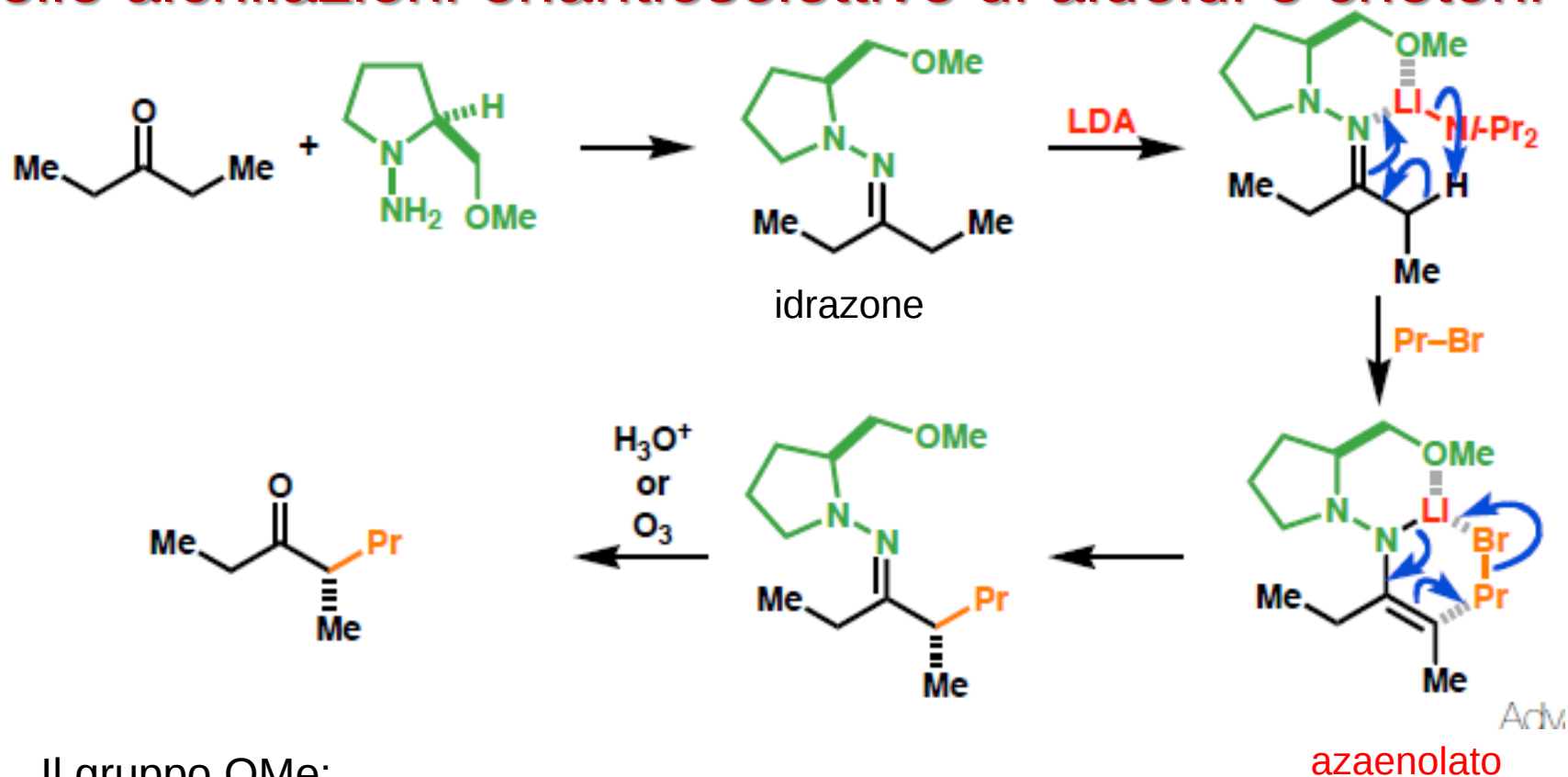


(S)-(-)-1-Amino-2-methoxymethylpyrrolidine
SAMP



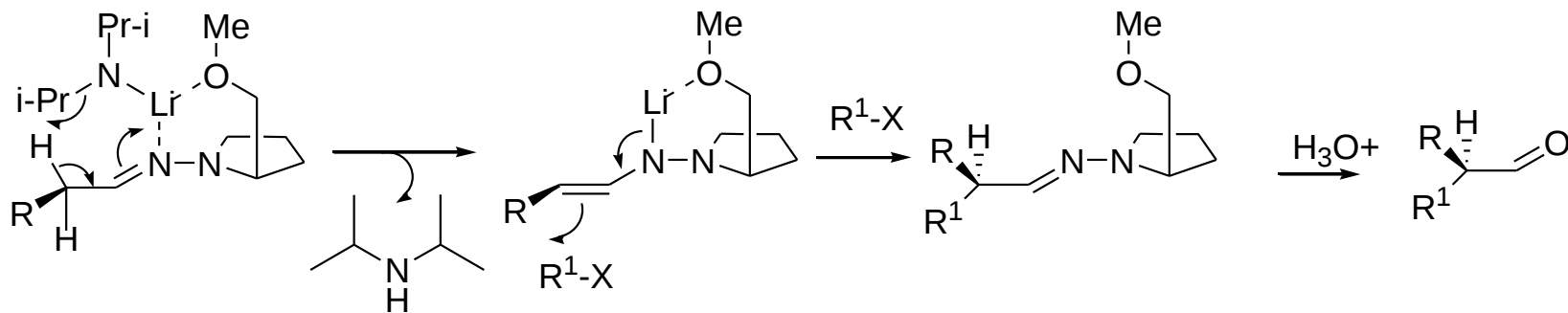
(R)-(+)-1-Amino-2-methoxymethylpyrrolidine
RAMP
(non naturale)

SAMP e RAMP: AUSILIARI CHIRALI DI ENDERS nelle alchilazioni enantioselettive di aldeidi e chetoni



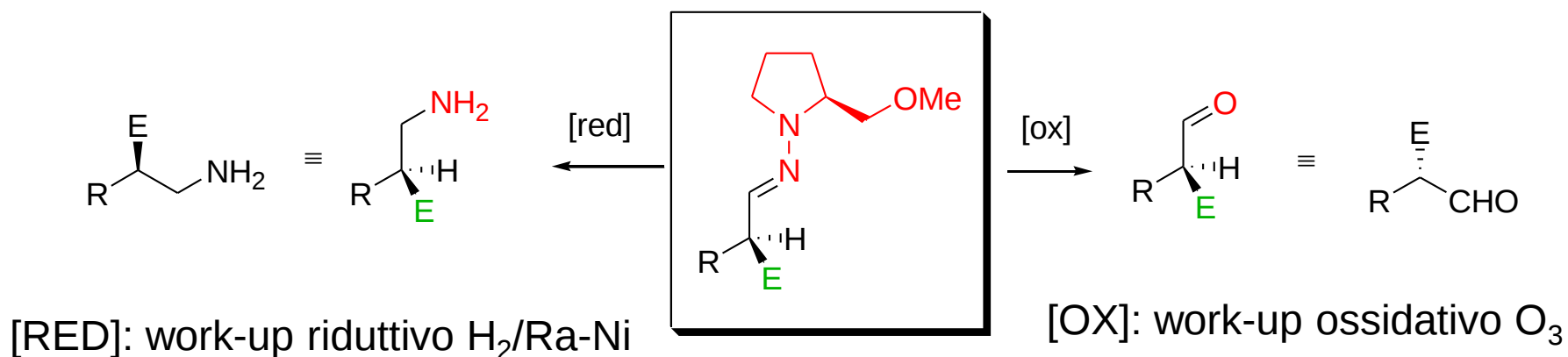
- complessa il Li favorendo la rimozione stereoselettiva di un idrogeno
- impone all'azaenolato una conformazione rigida
- induce l'attacco elettrofilo in anti al Li

**SAMP e RAMP: AUSILIARI CHIRALI DI ENDERS
nelle alchilazioni enantioselettive di aldeidi e chetoni**



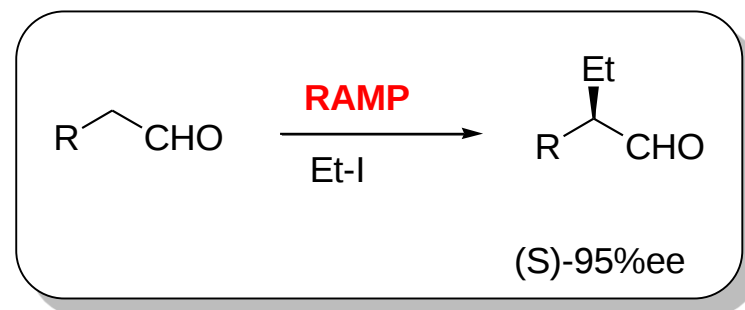
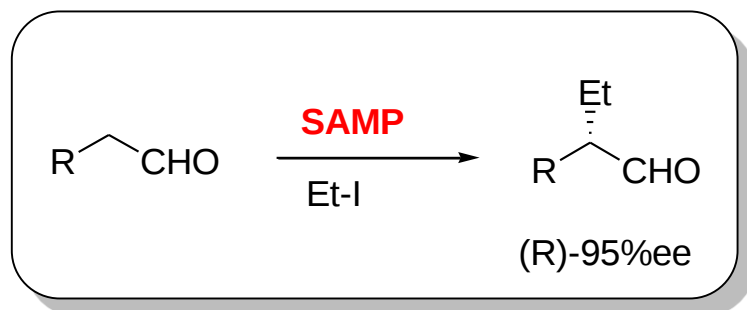
SAMP e RAMP: AUSILIARI CHIRALI DI ENDERS nelle alchilazioni enantioselettive di aldeidi e chetoni

RIMOZIONE DELL'AUSILIARIO CHIRALE



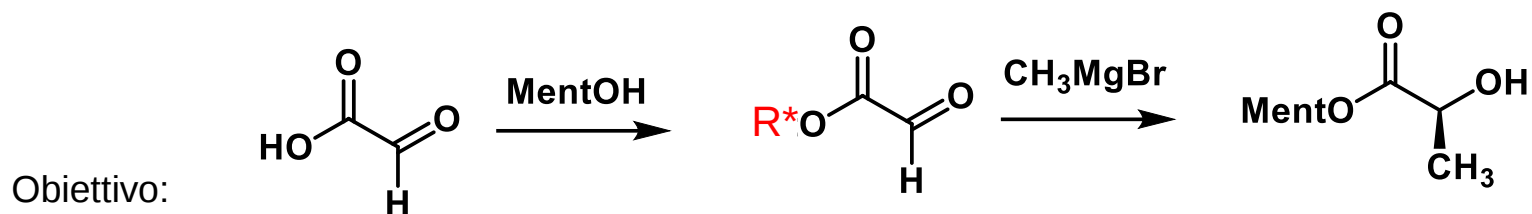
SAMP e RAMP: AUSILIARI CHIRALI DI ENDERS nelle alchilazioni enantioselettive di aldeidi e chetoni

Esempi:



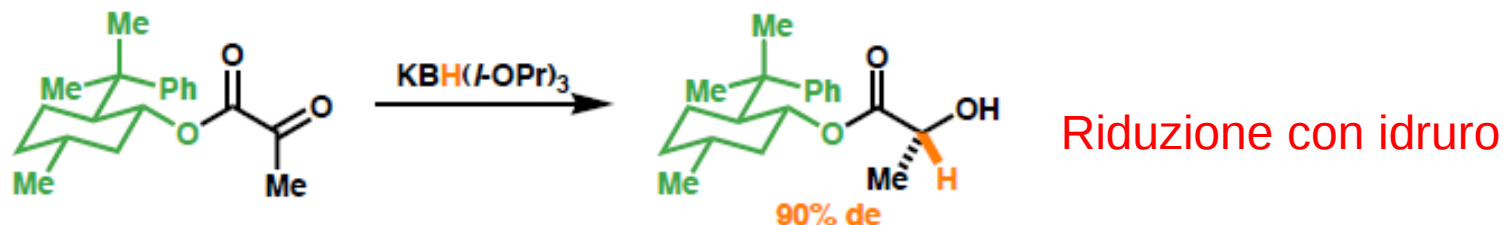
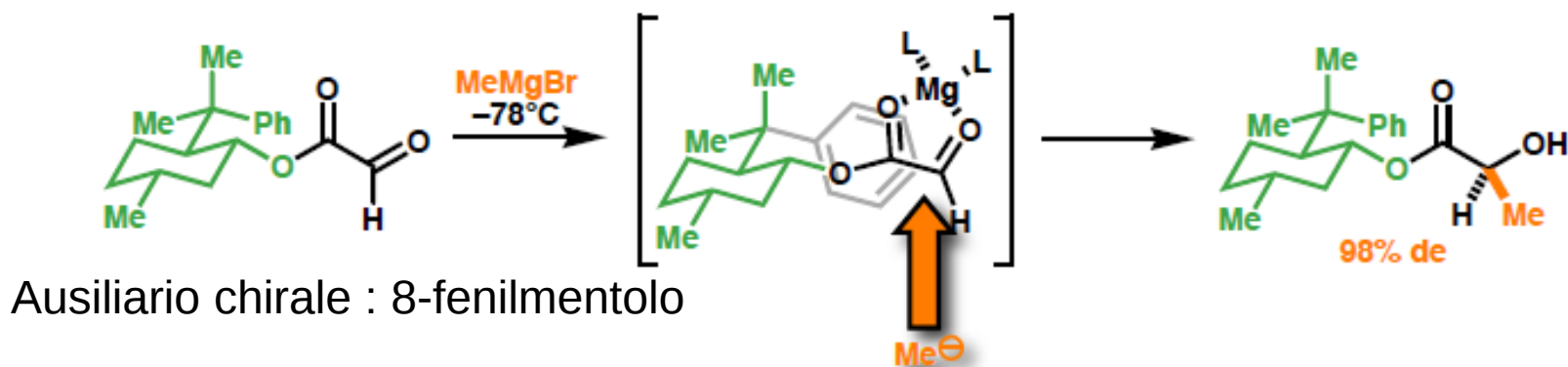
3. ADDIZIONI NUCLEOFILICHE AL CARBONILE

3. ADDIZIONI NUCLEOFILE A COMPOSTI CARBONILICI CON AUSILIARI CHIRALI



Acido gliossilico

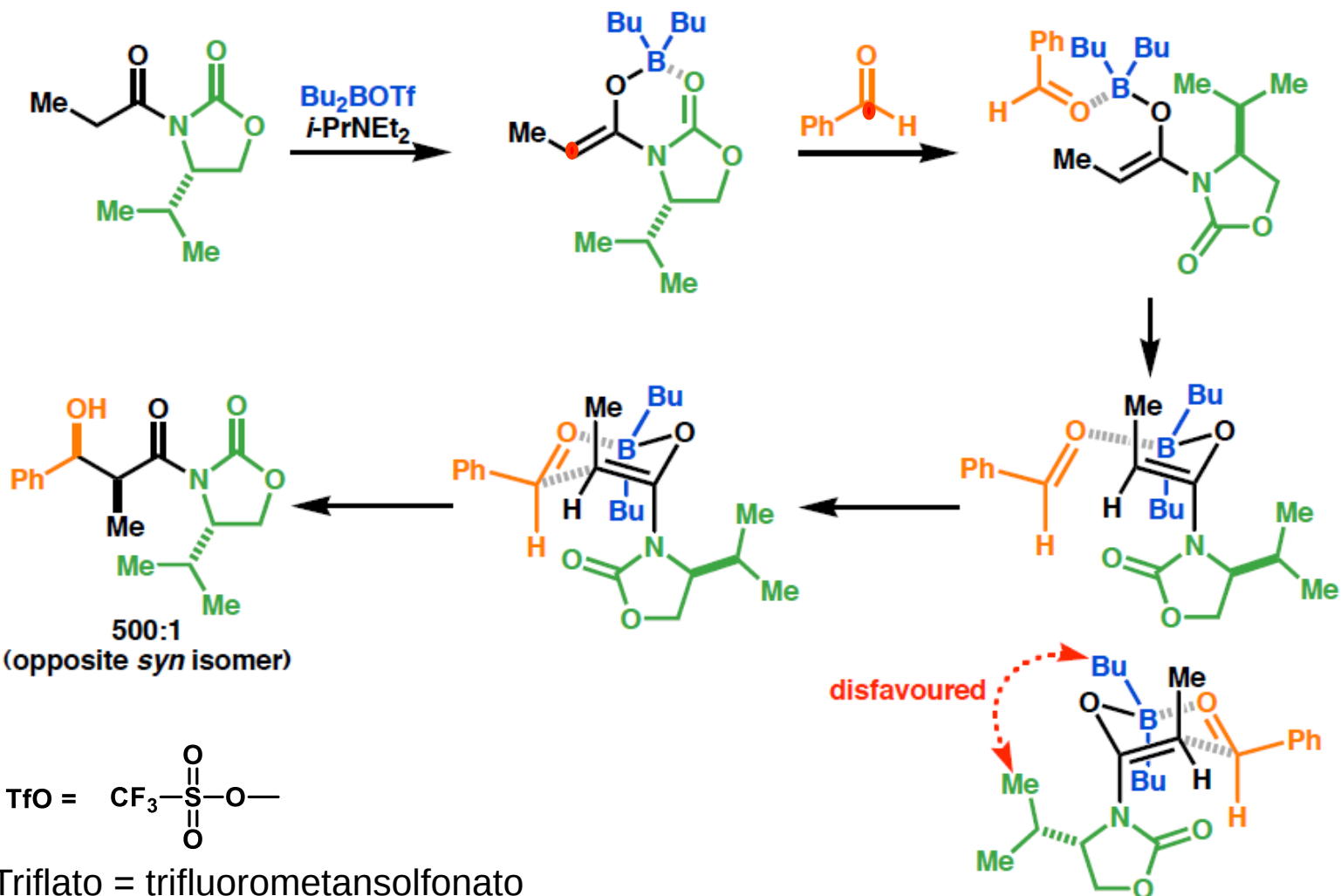
Estere dell'acido
con un ausiliario
chirale R^*



La diastereoselettività è minore nel secondo caso perché H^- è più piccolo

4. REAZIONI ALDOLICHE

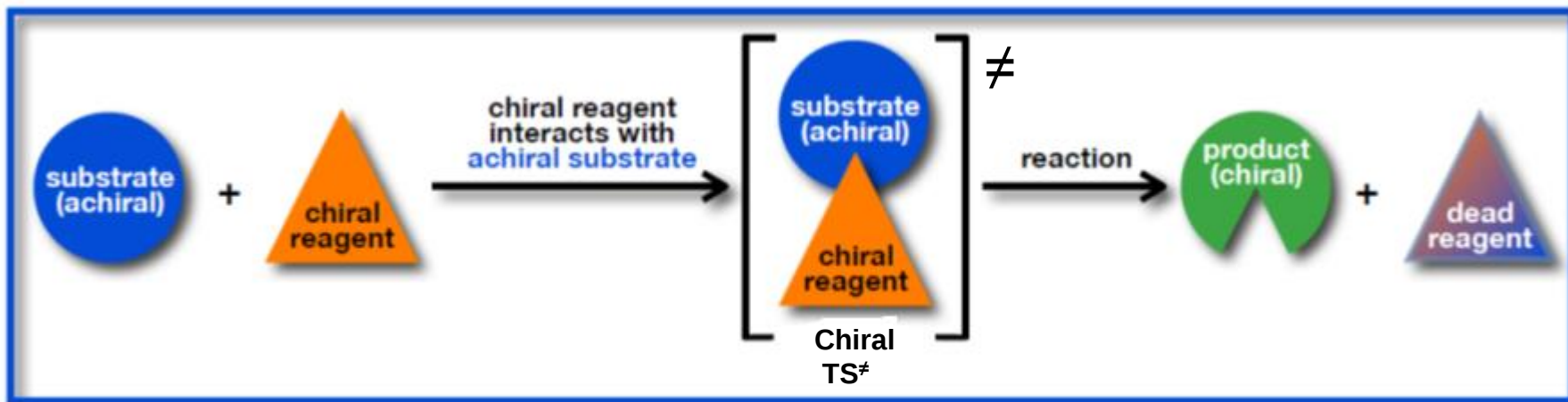
4. OSSAZOLIDINONI DI EVANS NELLE REAZIONI ALDOLICHE



SINTESI ASIMMETRICA-2

TRASFERIMENTO DI CHIRALITA'
DAL REAGENTE O DAL
CATALIZZATORE A UNA
MOLECOLA ACHIRALE

REAGENTI CHIRALI



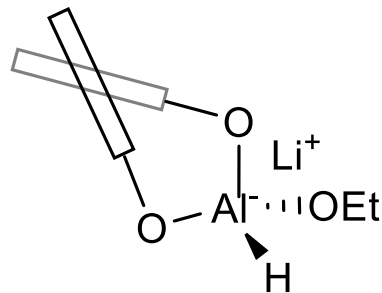
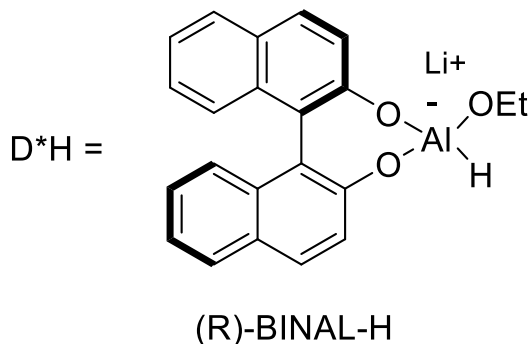
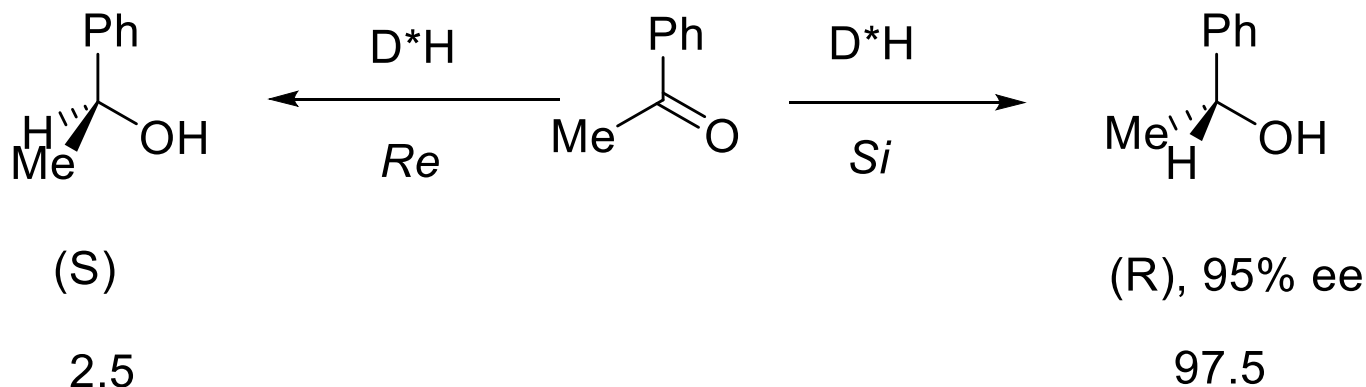
Vantaggi: non sono richiesti gli stadi di legame e rimozione con il substrato
Spesso operano in condizioni più blande e danno stereoselettività migliori

Svantaggi: più costosi, talvolta work-up complicati, si devono usare in quantità stechiometrica

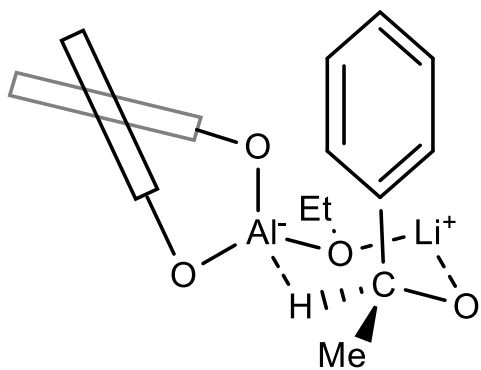
Centro chirale generato da un substrato achirale + REAGENTE CHIRALE.

RIDUZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI CHETONI PROCHIRALI

1-Con idruri chirali

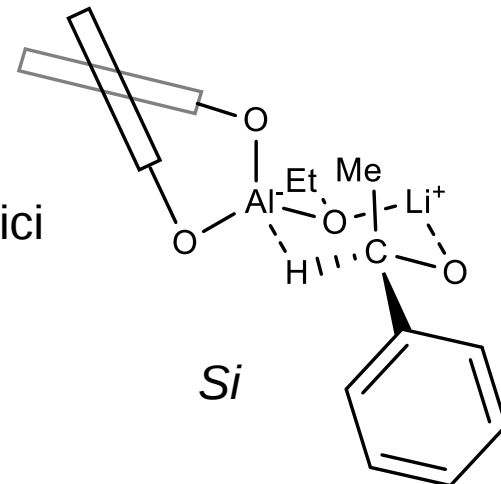


SELETTIVITA' ENANTIOFACCIALE



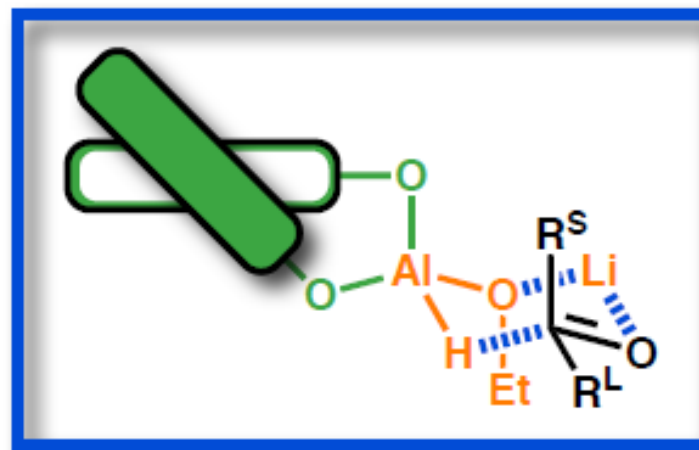
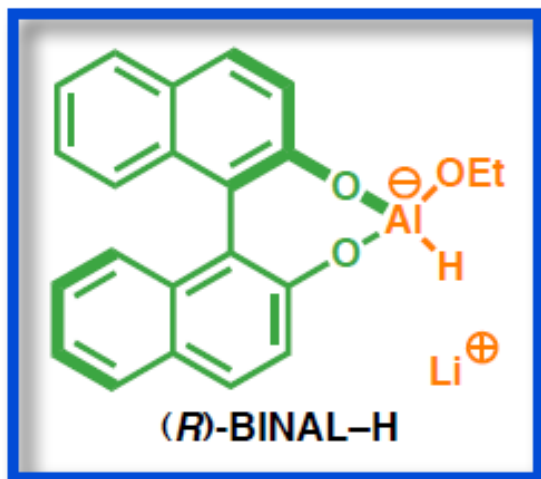
Re

Stati di transizione diastereoisomerici



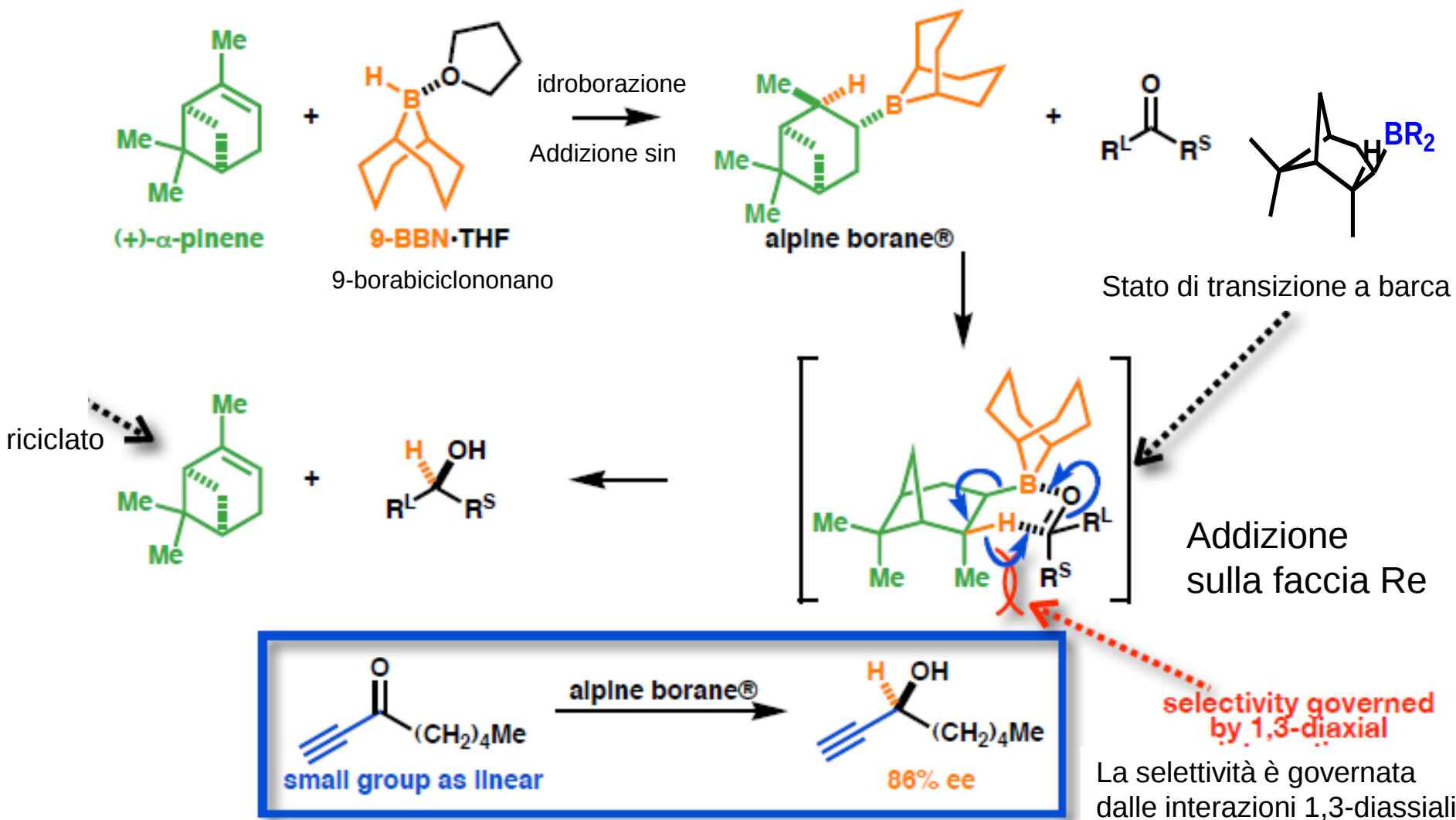
Si

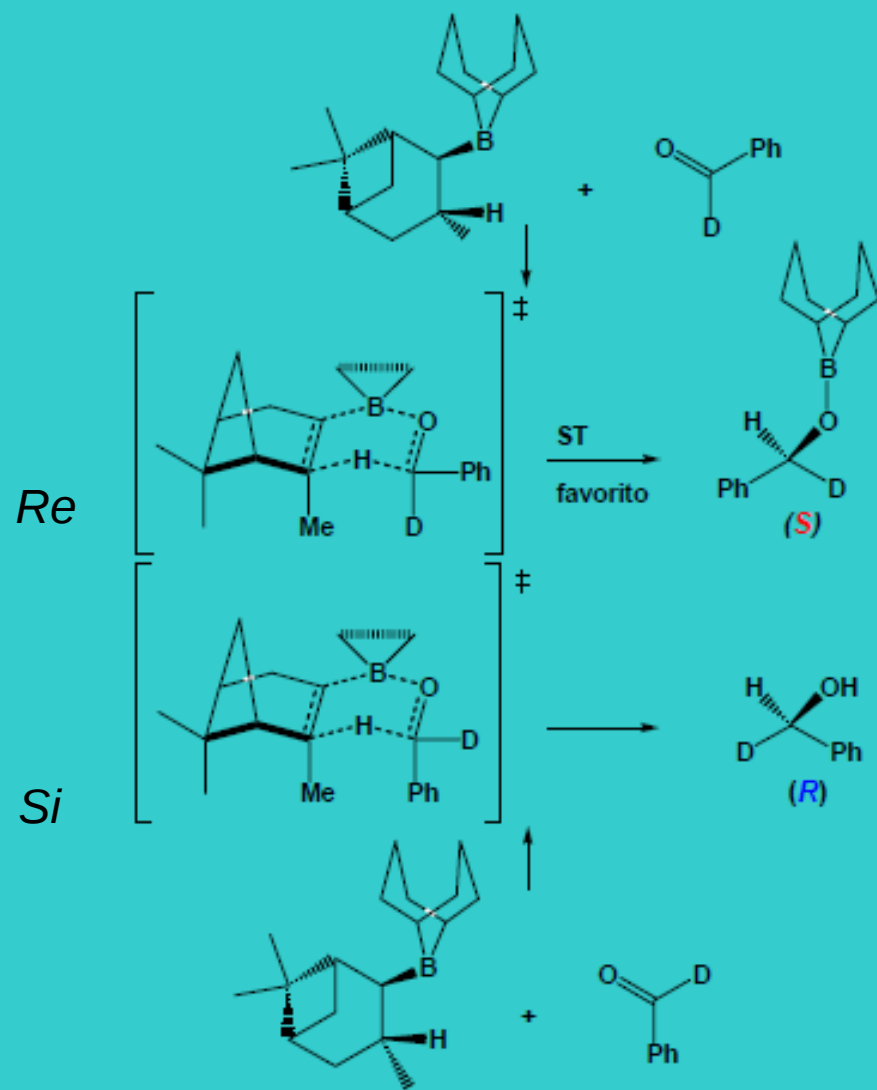
IL BINAL-H è un agente riducente basato sul binaftolo e sul LiAlH_4 ; la selettività deriva da uno stato di transizione a 6 termini; Il sostituito LARGE (R^{L}) si trova in posizione pseudo equatoriale e quello SMALL (R^{S}) adotta la posizione pseudo assiale per minimizzare le Interazioni 1,3-diassiali



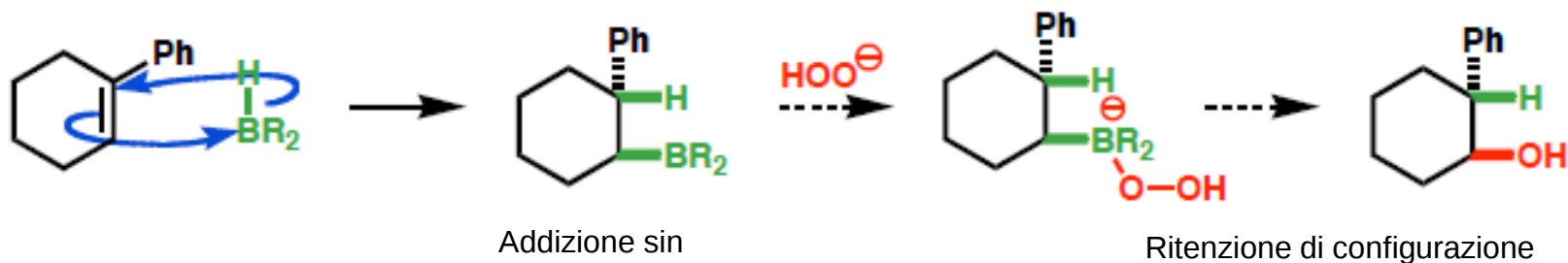
RIDUZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI CHETONI PROCHIRALI

2-Con borani chirali





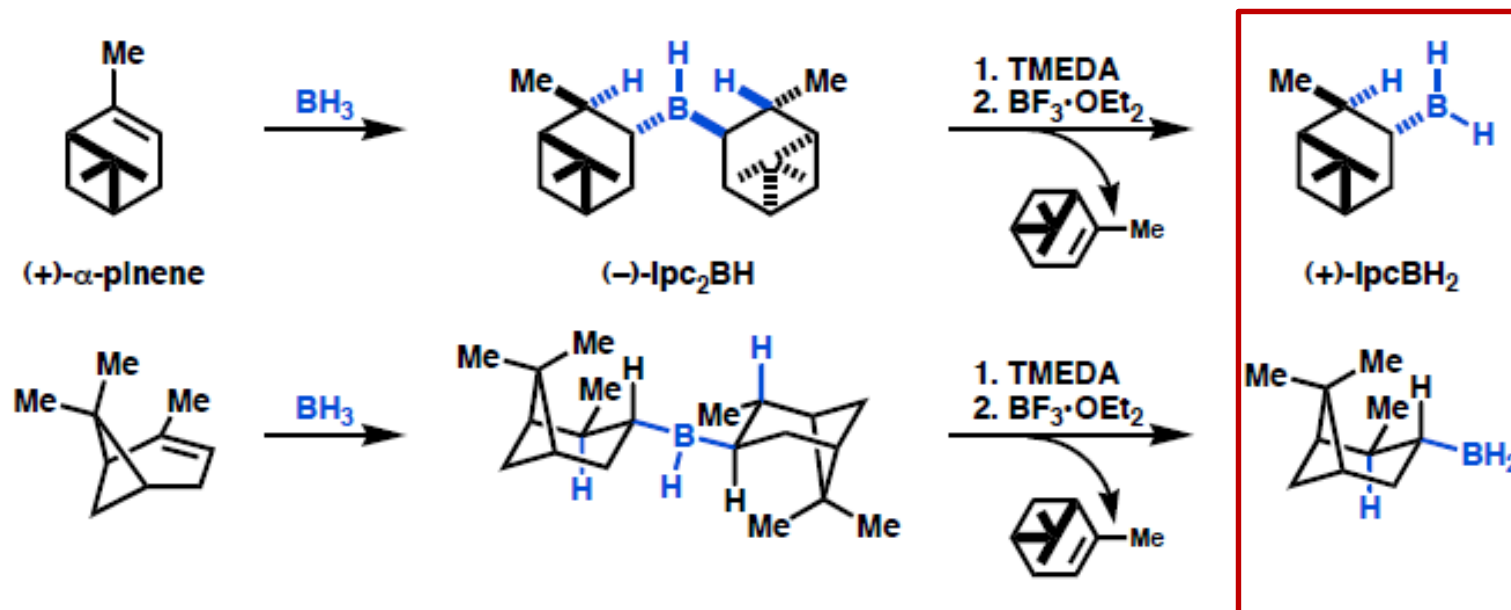
IDROBORAZIONE-OSSIDAZIONE DI ALCENI



STEREOCHIMICA RELATIVA: SIN ADDIZIONE

IDROBORAZIONE-OSSIDAZIONE

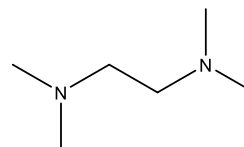
Reagenti chirali: borani enantiomericamente puri



MONOISOCANFENILBORANO (+)-IpcBH₂

E DIISOCANFENILBORANO (-)-Ipc₂BH (DI-PINANILBORANO)

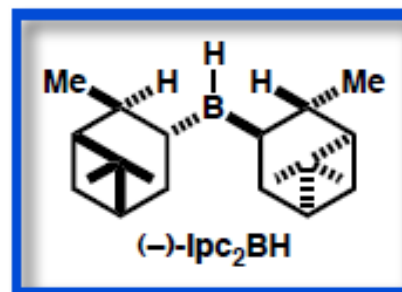
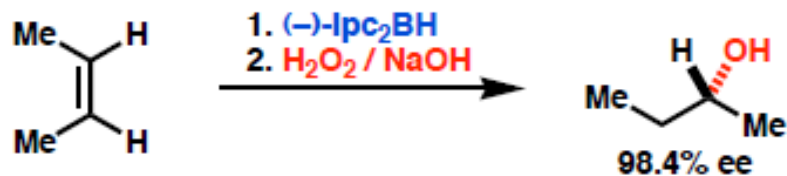
TMEDA = tetrametiletilendiammina



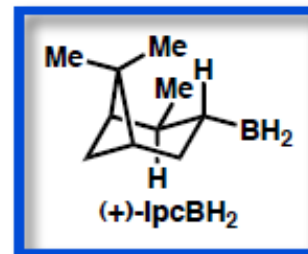
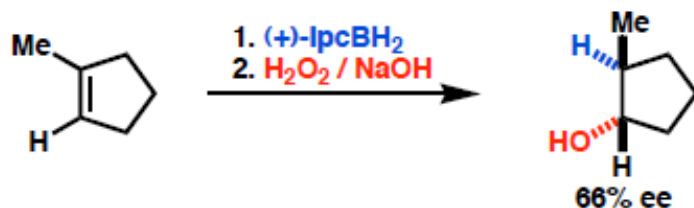
IDROBORAZIONE-OSSIDAZIONE

STEREOCHIMICA ASSOLUTA CONTROLLO DEL REAGENTE ASIMMETRICO

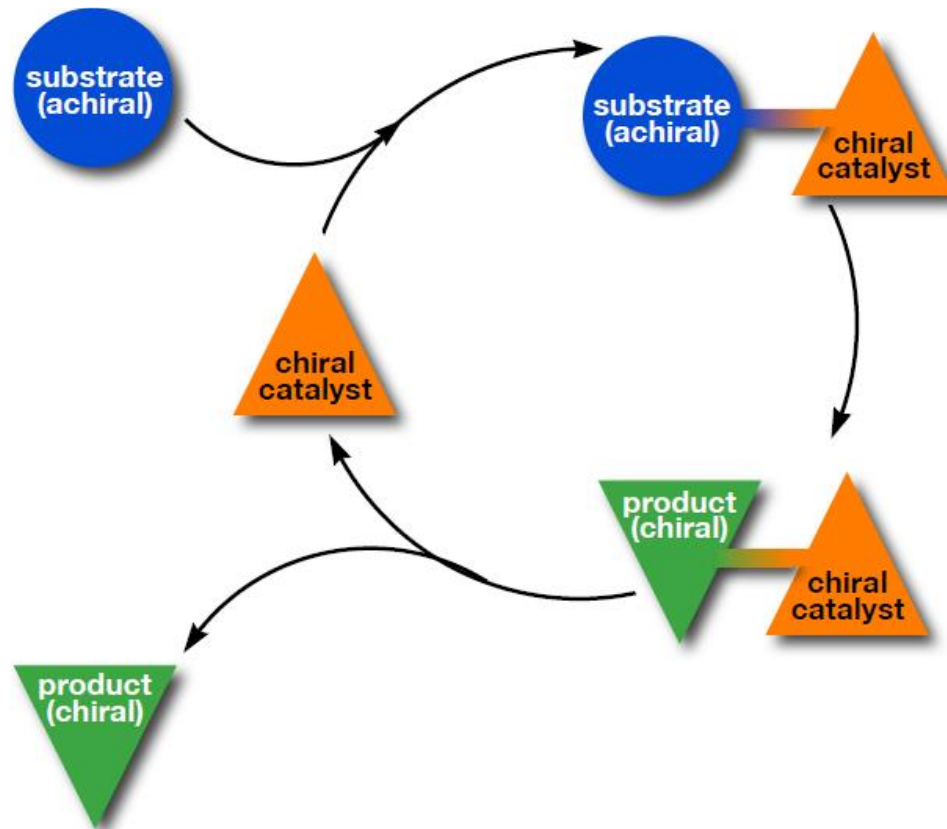
Con alcheni cis



Con alcheni trans e/o con alcheni trisostituiti



CATALIZZATORI CHIRALI



Catalisi asimmetrica: un reagente enantiomericamente puro accelera una reazione (senza essere trasformato) generando milioni di molecole chirali

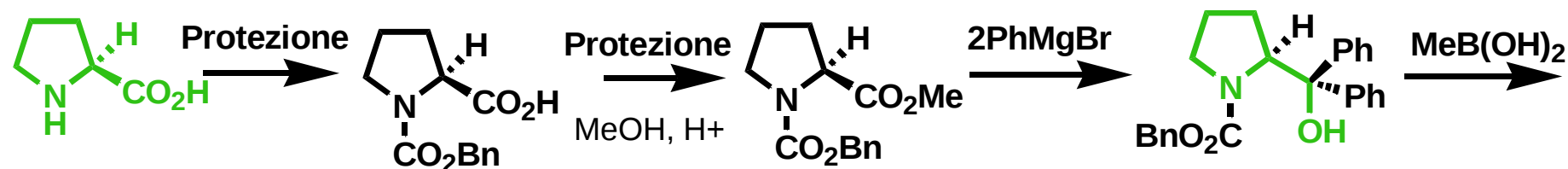
- Catalizzatori metallici
- Enzimi
- Organocatalizzatori

RIDUZIONE ASIMMETRICA CATALITICA DI CHETONI PROCHIRALI

1. RIDUZIONE CON BORANO

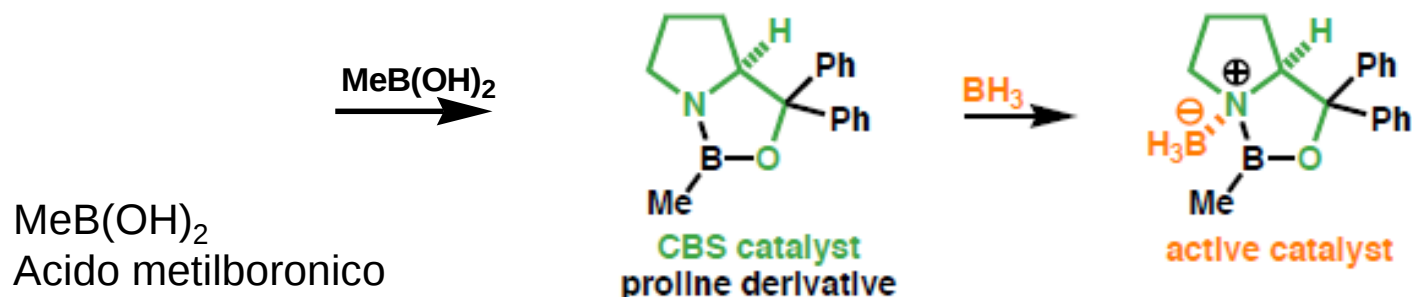
CBS: Corey, Bakshi, Shibita

Complessi CBS: borano-ossoazaborolidine



L-prolina

Bn = Benzile = -CH₂Ph

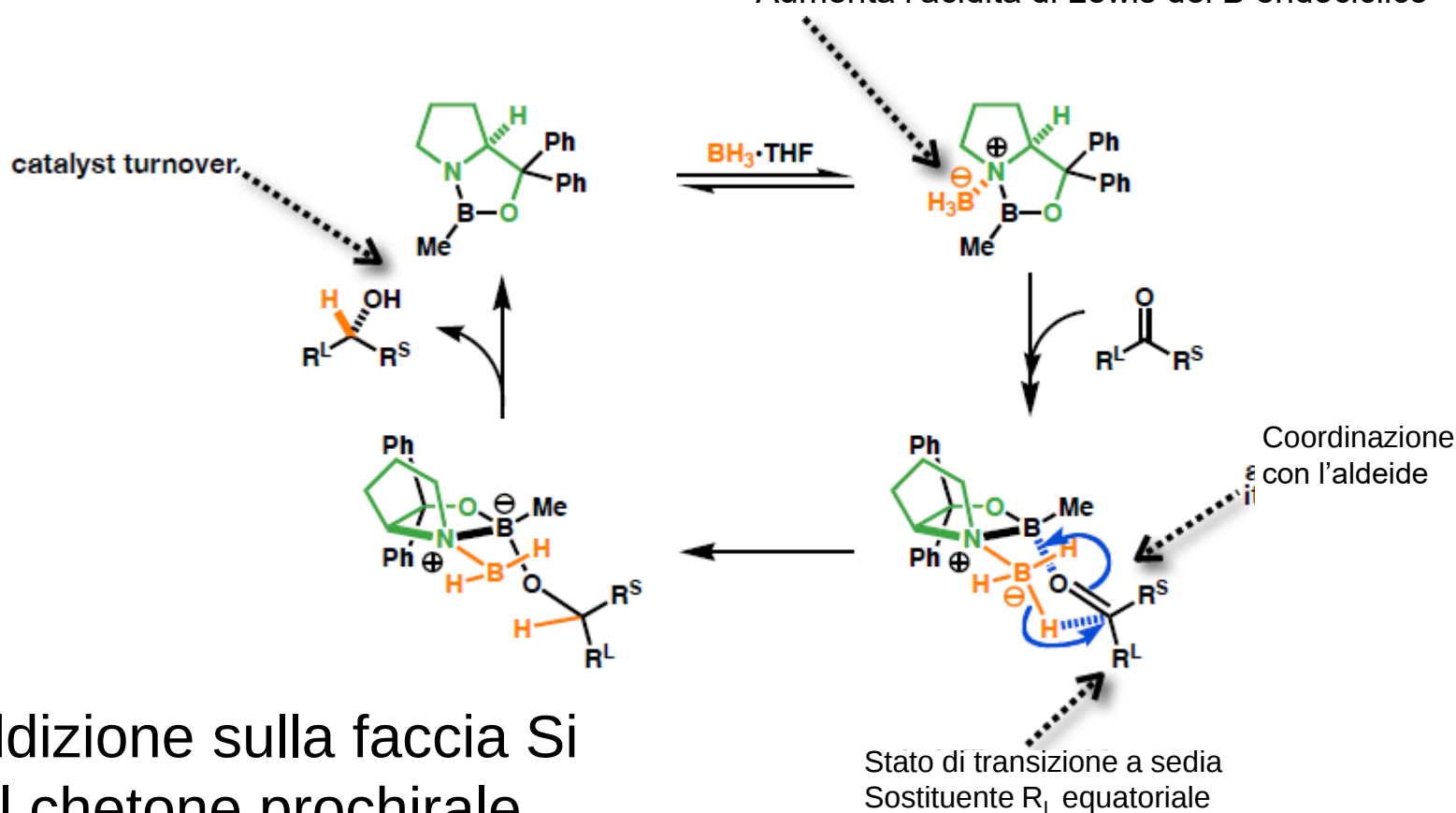


RIDUZIONE ASIMMETRICA CATALITICA DI CHETONI PROCHIRALI

1. RIDUZIONE CON BORANO

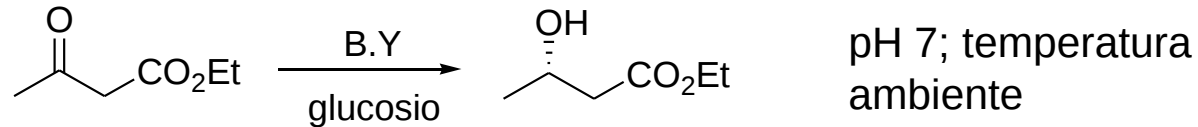
Complessi CBS: borano-ossoazaborolidine

L'interazione con l'ammina attiva il BH_3 e lo posiziona
Aumenta l'acidità di Lewis del B endociclico

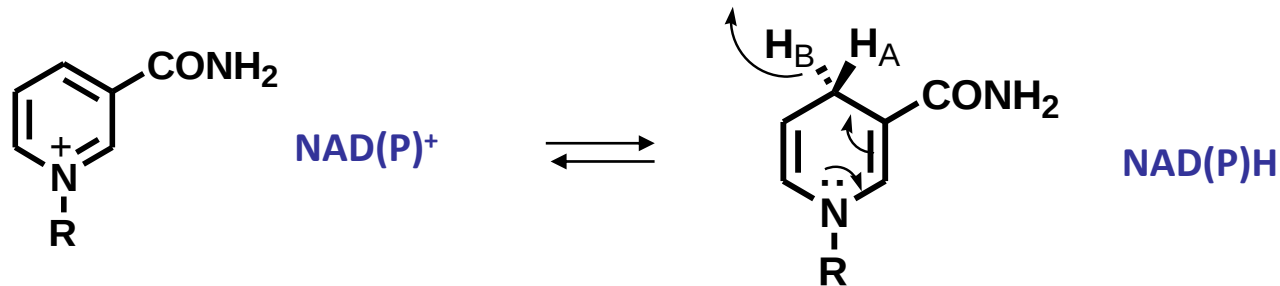


RIDUZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI CHETONI PROCHIRALI

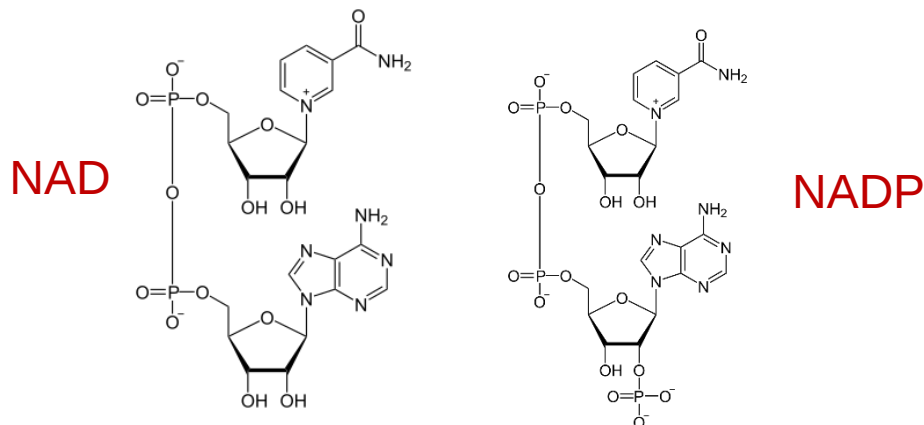
2. RIDUZIONE CON LIEVITO DA PANETTIERE (*Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*)



Ossidoriduttasi (NADH o NADPH dipendenti)

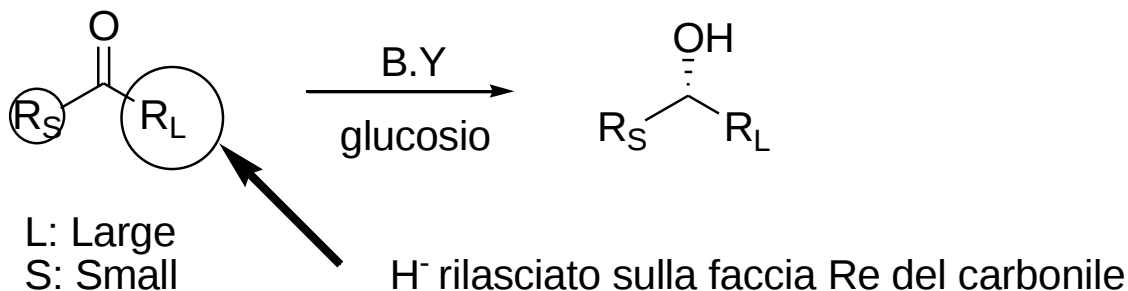


Nicotinammide **A**denina **D**inucleotide (fosfato): trasportatori di elettroni



RIDUZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI CHETONI PROCHIRALI

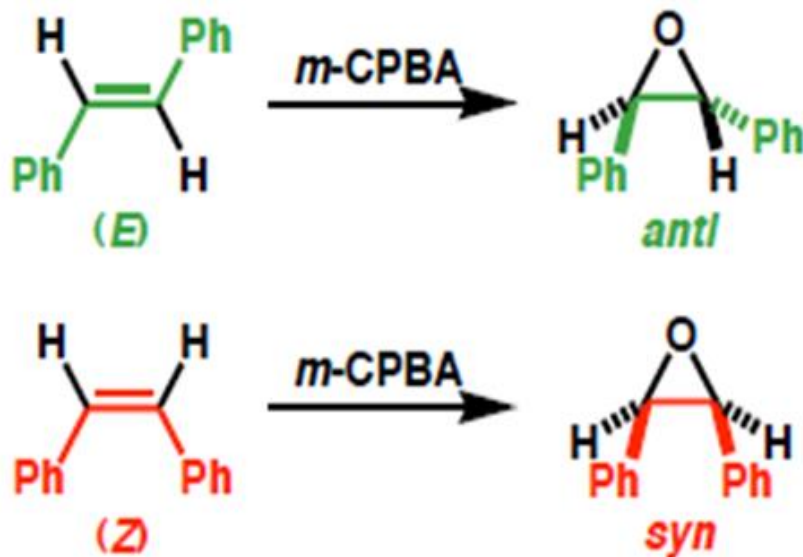
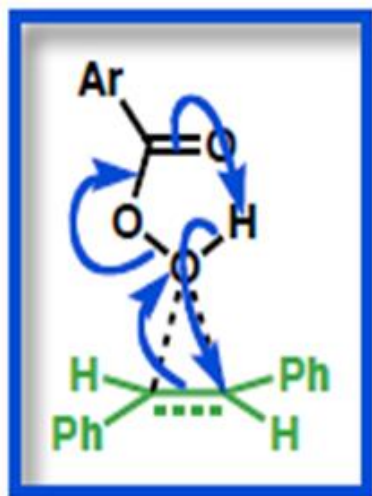
2. RIDUZIONE CON LIEVITO DA PANETTIERE (*Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*)



Regola di Prelog

R_S	R_L	configuration	ee
Me	Et	S	67
Me	n-Bu	S	83
Me	Ph	S	89
Me	CF ₃	S	>80
CF ₃	CH ₂ Br	S	>80
Me	C(CH ₃) ₂ NO ₂	S	>96
Me	CH ₂ OH	S	91
Me	(CH ₂) ₂ CH=C(CH ₃) ₂	S	94
Me	Cyclo-C ₆ H ₁₁	S	>95

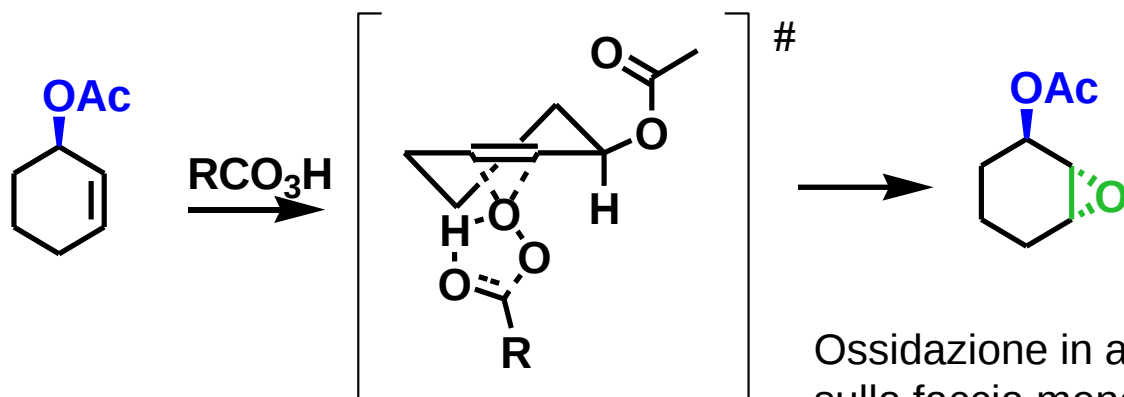
EPOSSIDAZIONE



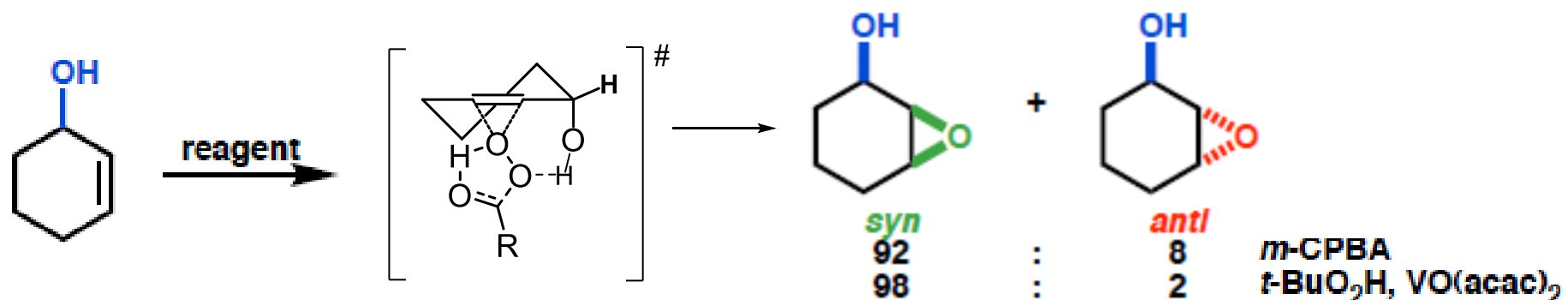
Reazione diastereospecifica

EPOSSIDAZIONI DIASTEREOSELETTIVE

CONFRONTO:



Con **ALCOLI ALLILICI** :

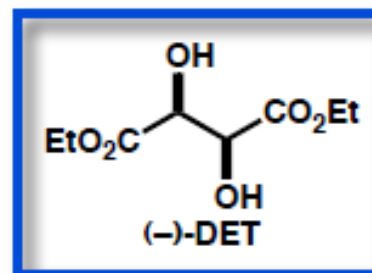
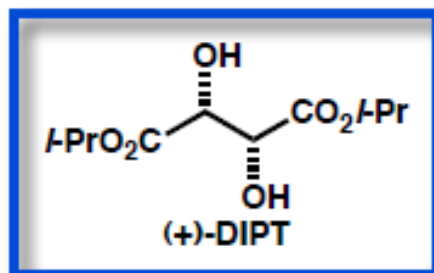
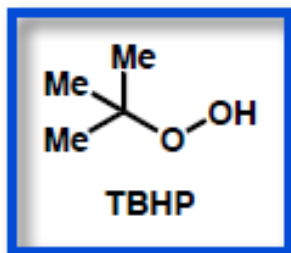
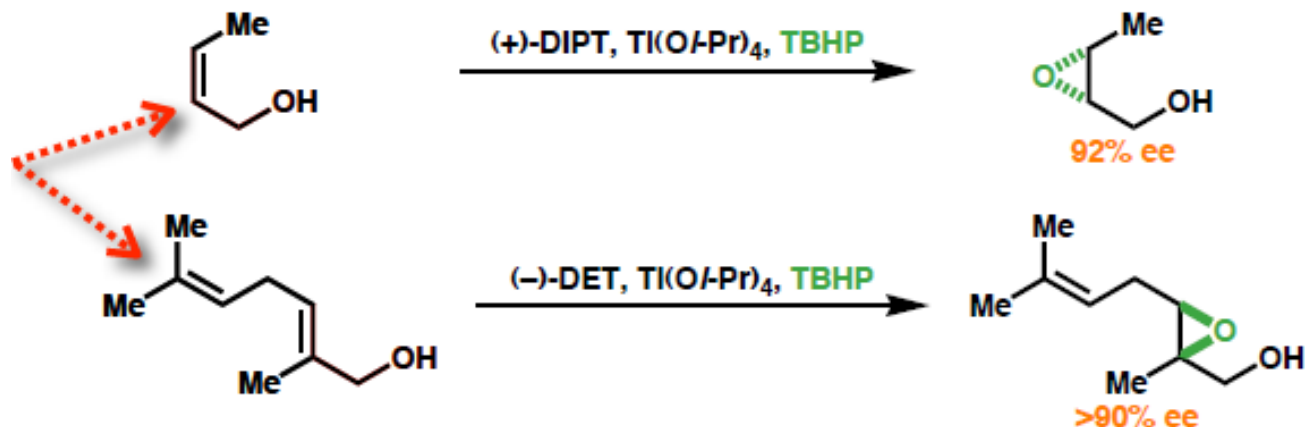


Legame ad idrogeno
 Stabilizza lo SdT

t-BuO₂H: terbutil idroperossido

EPOSSIDAZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI SHARPLESS DI ALCOLI ALLILICI

Deve essere
un **alcol allilico**



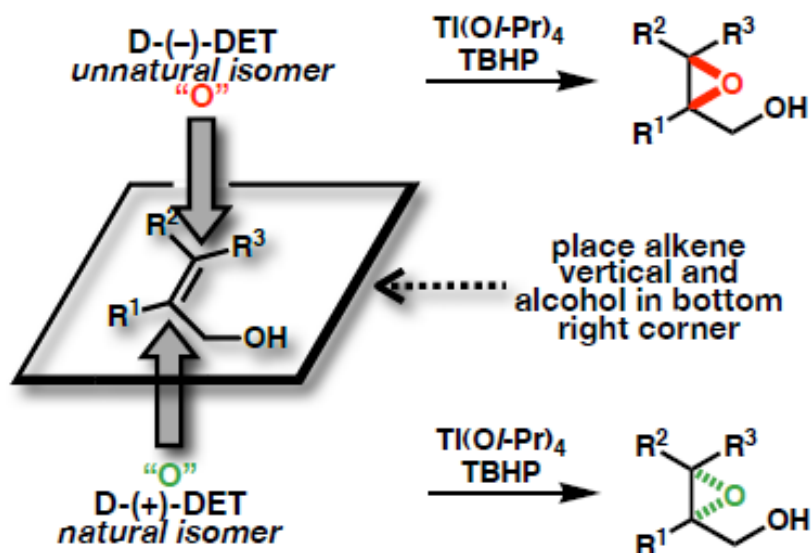
t-BuO₂H: terbutil idroperossido

Diisopropiltartrato

Dietiltartrato

EPOSSIDAZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI SHARPLESS

DECORSO STEREOCHIMICO ALTAMENTE PREVEDIBILE



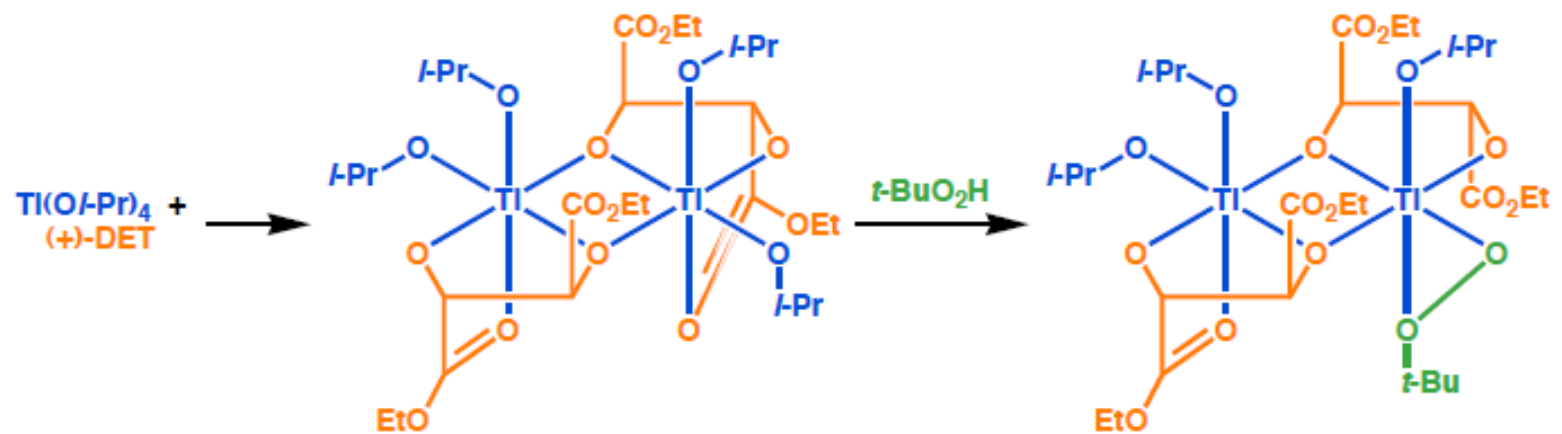
if you want "O" on top its
on your kNuckles so you
use Negative (-)-DET



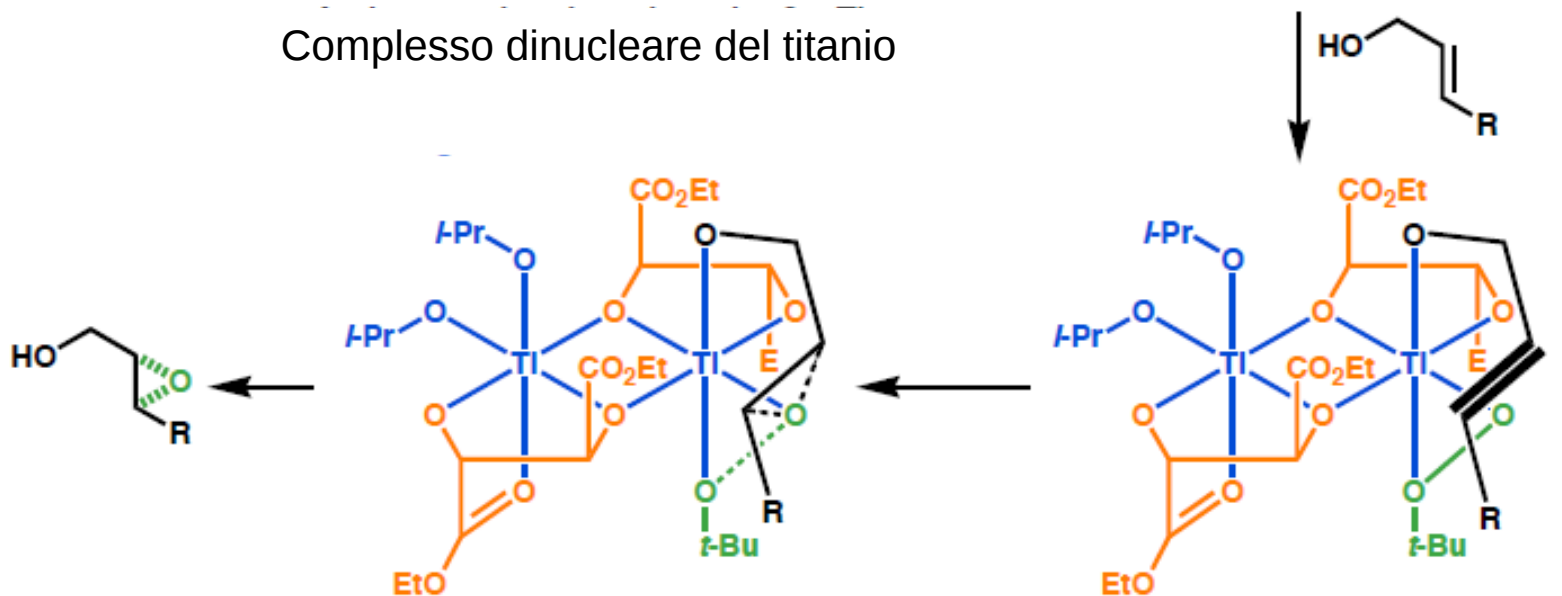
using your left hand,
the index finger is
the alkene and your
thumb the alcohol

if you want "O" on top its
on your Palm so you use
Positive (+)-DET

EPOSSIDAZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI SHARPLESS



Complesso dinucleare del titanio



must deliver "O" from lower face

EPOSSIDAZIONE ASIMMETRICA DI SHARPLESS

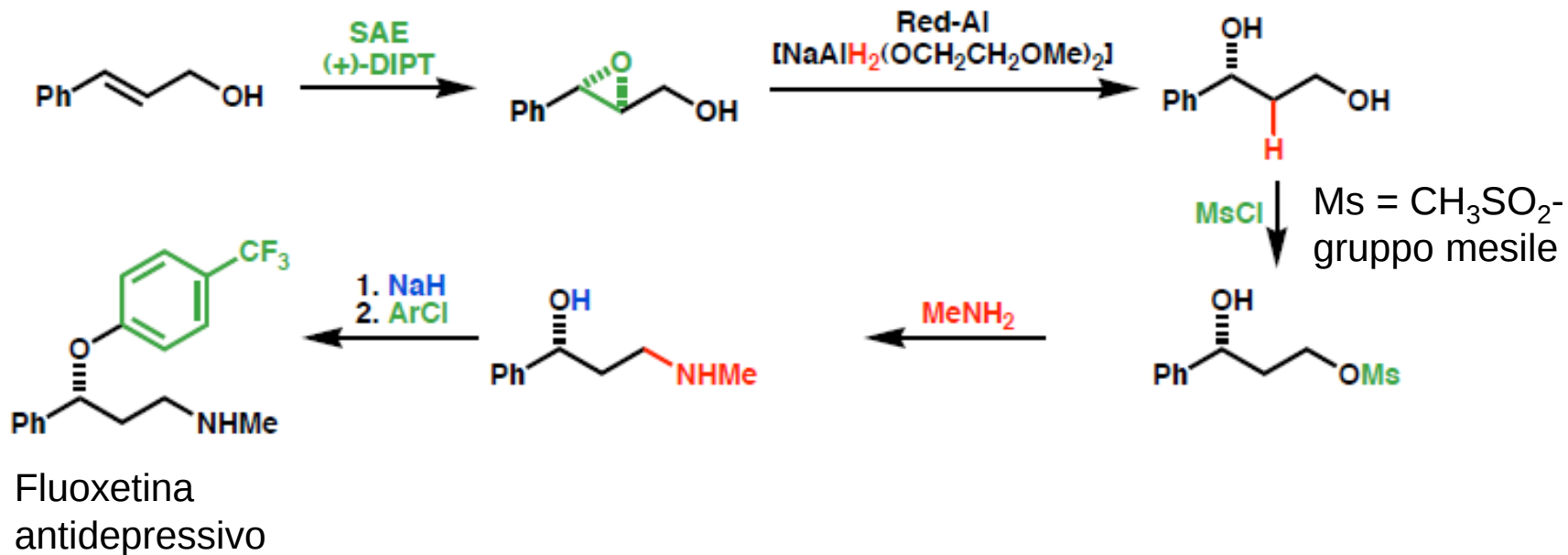


Attivazione
del perossido

Rilascio dell'ossigeno
Su una sola faccia del $C=C$

APPLICAZIONE DELL'EPOSSIDAZIONE DI SHARPLESS

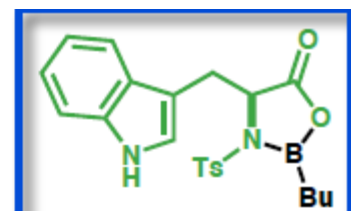
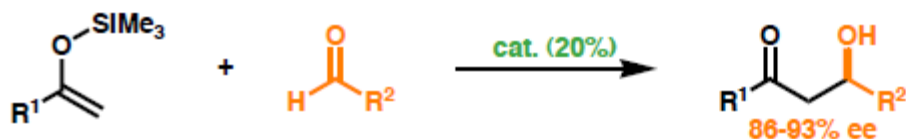
SAE = Sharpless Asymmetric Epoxidation



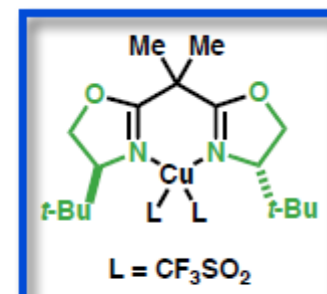
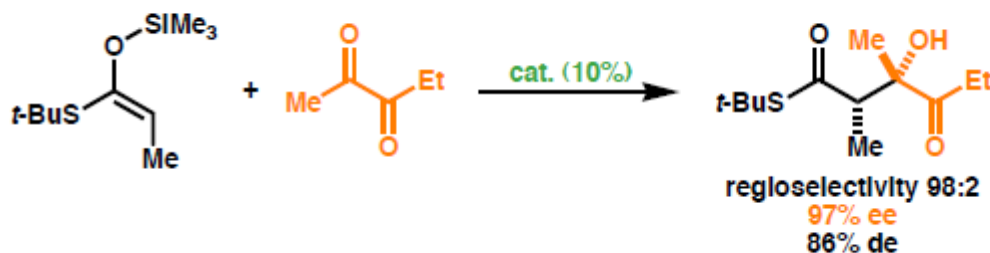
REAZIONI ALDOLICHE CON CATALIZZATORI CHIRALI

REAZIONE ALDOLICA DI MUKAIYAMA

E' la reazione di un sililenoletere con un aldeide
Richiede un acido di Lewis come catalizzatore

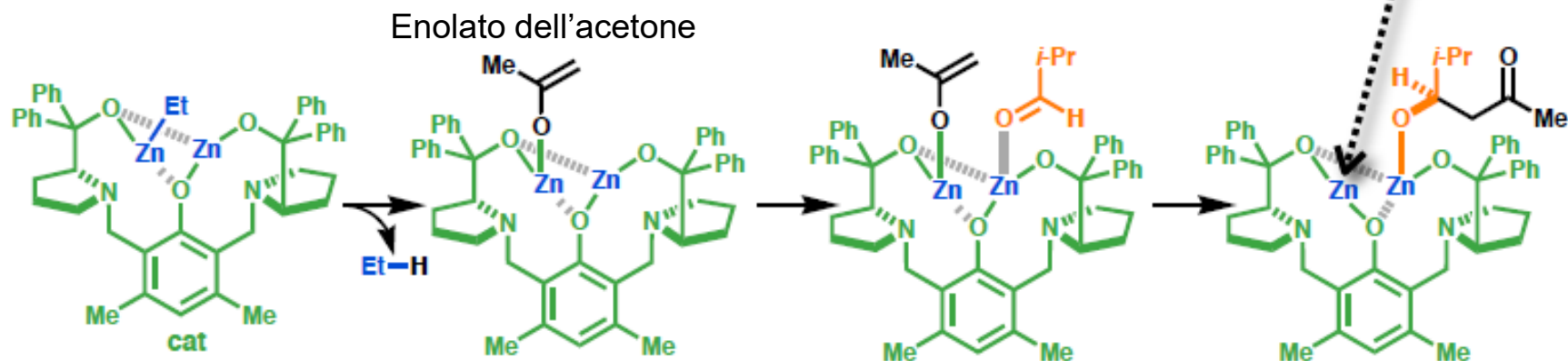
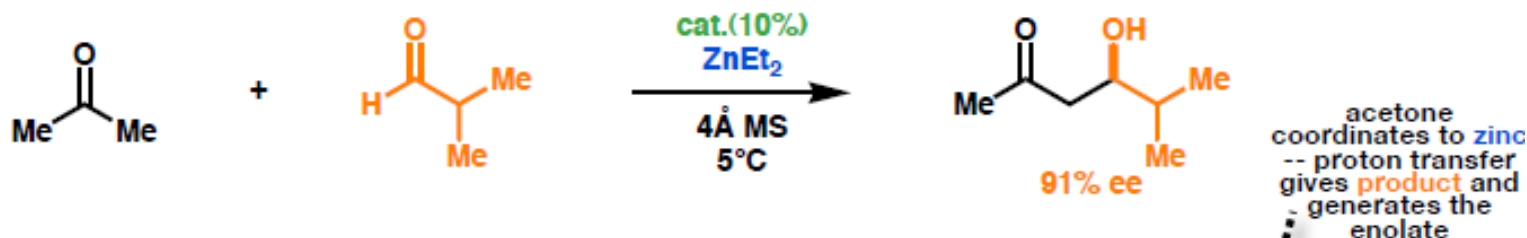


Acido di Lewis
derivato dal triptofano



Bis-ossazolina

REAZIONI ALDOLICHE DIRETTE



Tutti gli esempi visti finora: preparazione dell'enolato prima della reazione
REAZIONE ALDOLICA DIRETTA più conveniente
 Catalizzatore binucleare bifunzionale

ORGANOCATALISI

Organocatalizzatori: molecole organiche a basso PM usate come catalizzatori

Alternativa a catalisi metallica e catalisi enzimatica

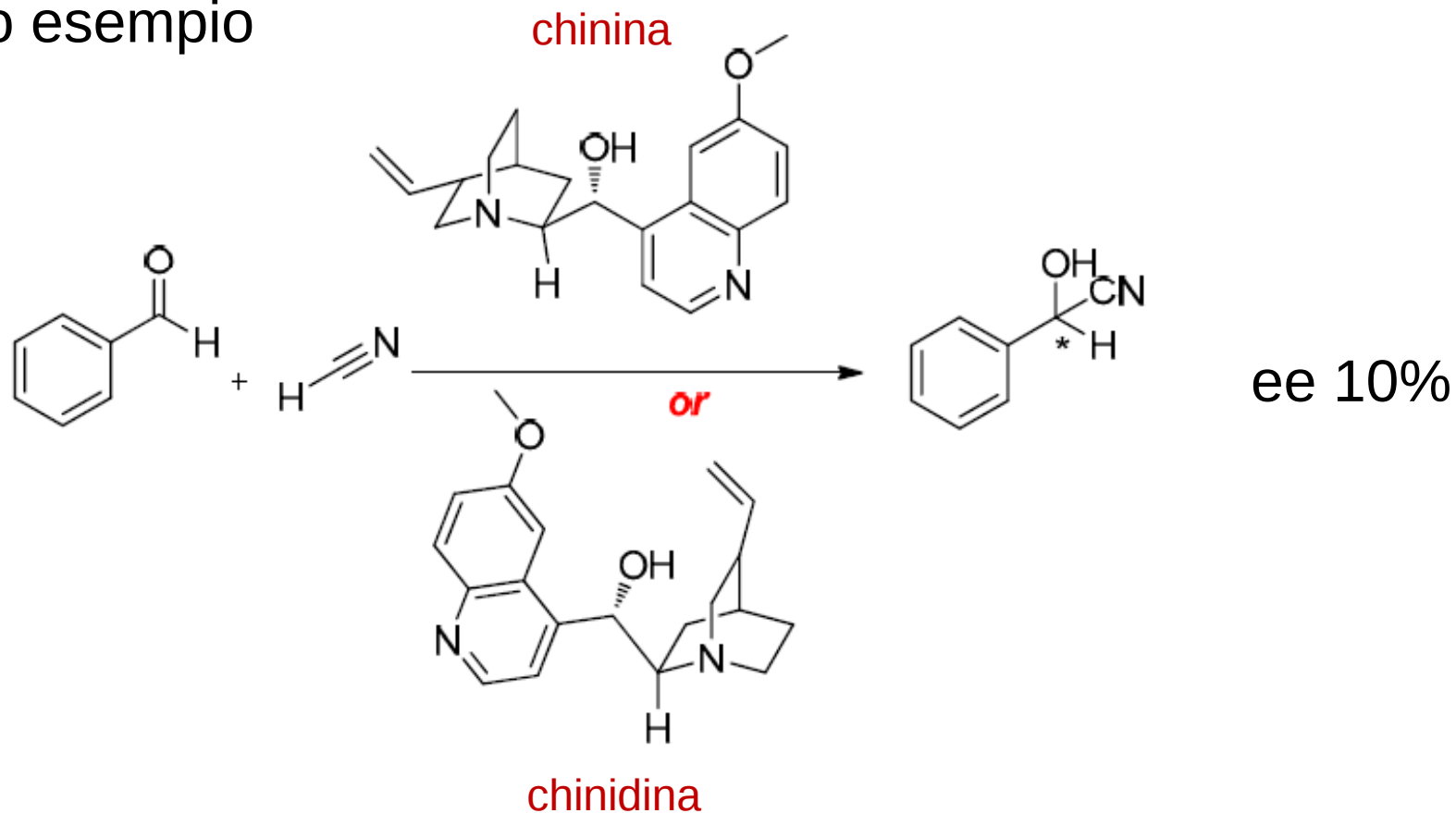
- Condizioni di reazione semplici e facilmente applicabili (no ambiente inerte)
- Organocatalizzatori poco costosi disponibili su larga scala
- Purificazioni semplici
- Prodotti esenti da metalli di transizione ad elevata tossicità

ORGANOCATALISI ASIMMETRICA

Il 6 ottobre 2021 l'Accademia delle Scienze Svedese ha insignito del premio Nobel per la Chimica Benjamin List e David W.C. MacMillan, per lo sviluppo dell'organocatalisi asimmetrica.

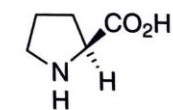
ORGANOCATALISI ASIMMETRICA

Primo esempio

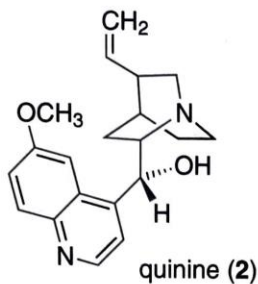


Breiding e Fiske, 1912

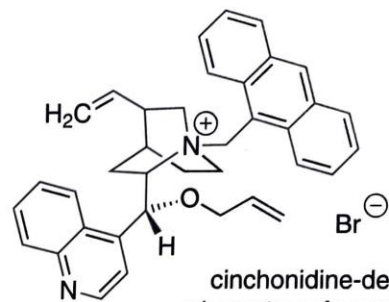
ORGANOCATALIZZATORI CHIRALI



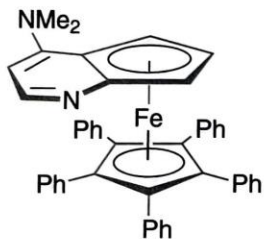
L-proline (1)



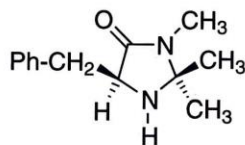
quinine (2)



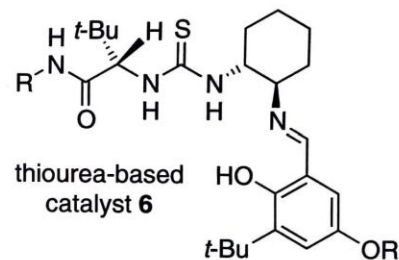
cinchonidine-derived
phase-transfer catalyst 3



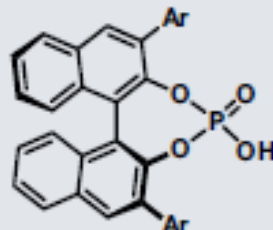
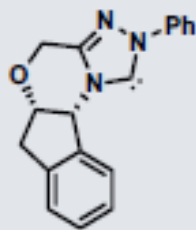
chiral DMAP-derivative 4



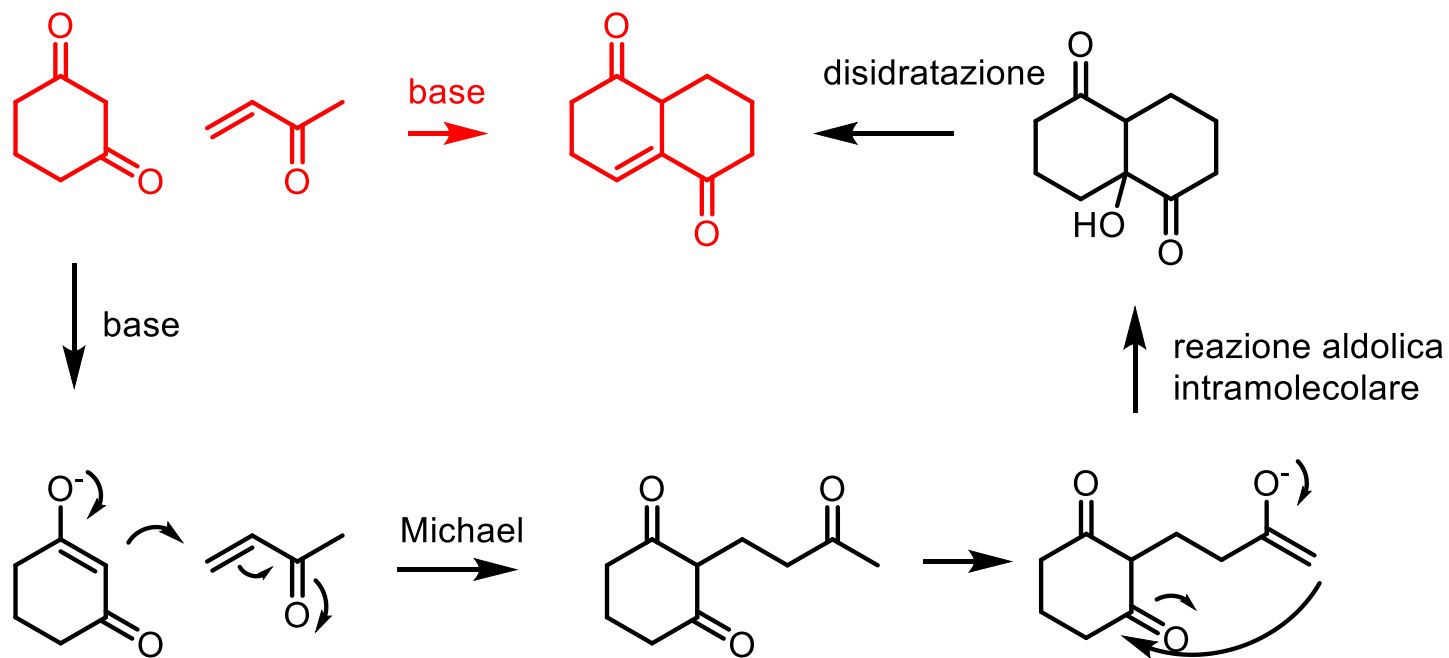
oxazolidinone 5



thiourea-based
catalyst 6



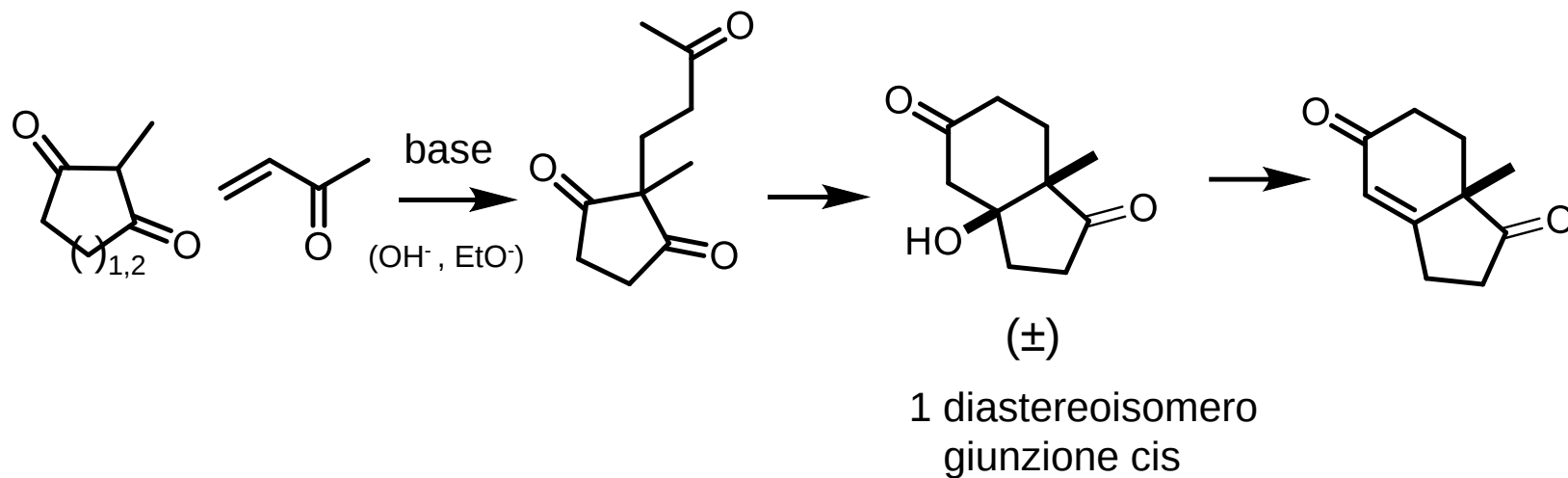
Anellazione di Robinson



La base (OH^- , EtO^-) genera gli enolati intermedi

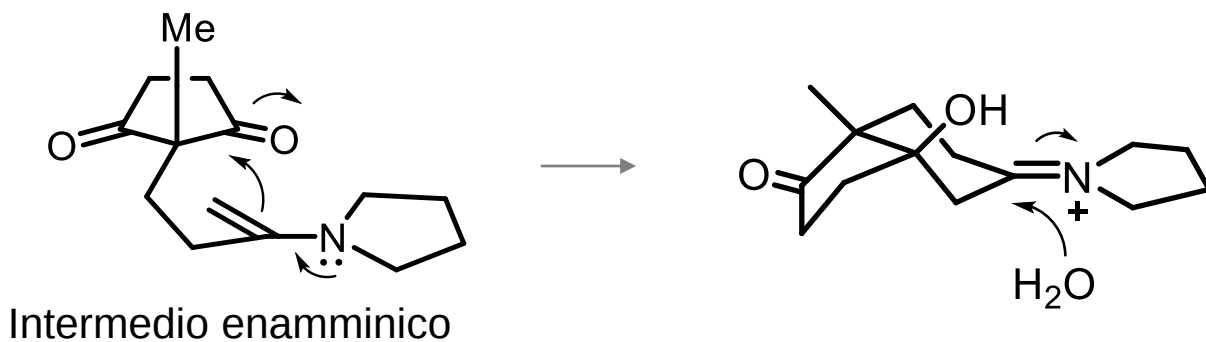
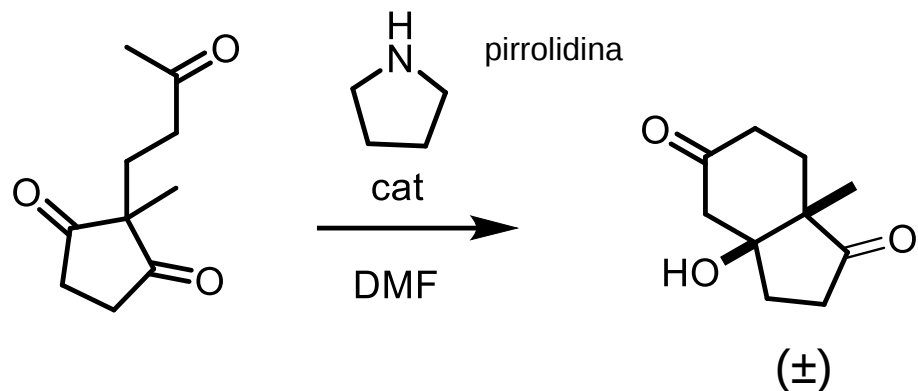
Anellazione di Robinson: E' un'addizione di Michael (addizione coniugata di un enolato a un composto carbonilico α,β -insaturo), seguita da una reazione aldolica intramolecolare con successiva disidratazione

Anellazione di Robinson

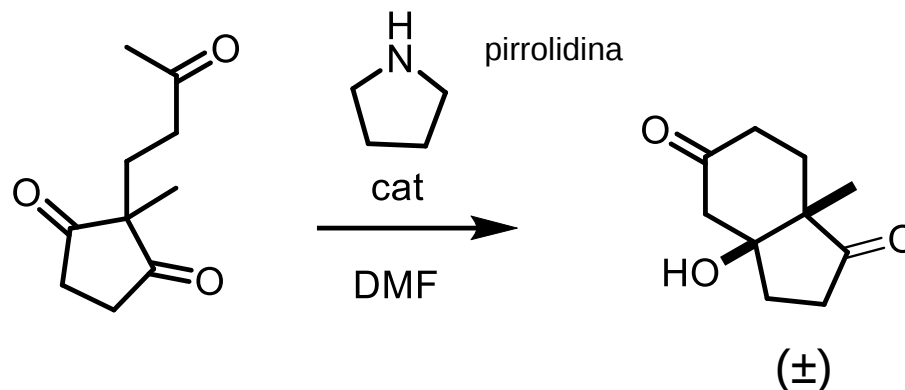


Formazione dei due enantiomeri

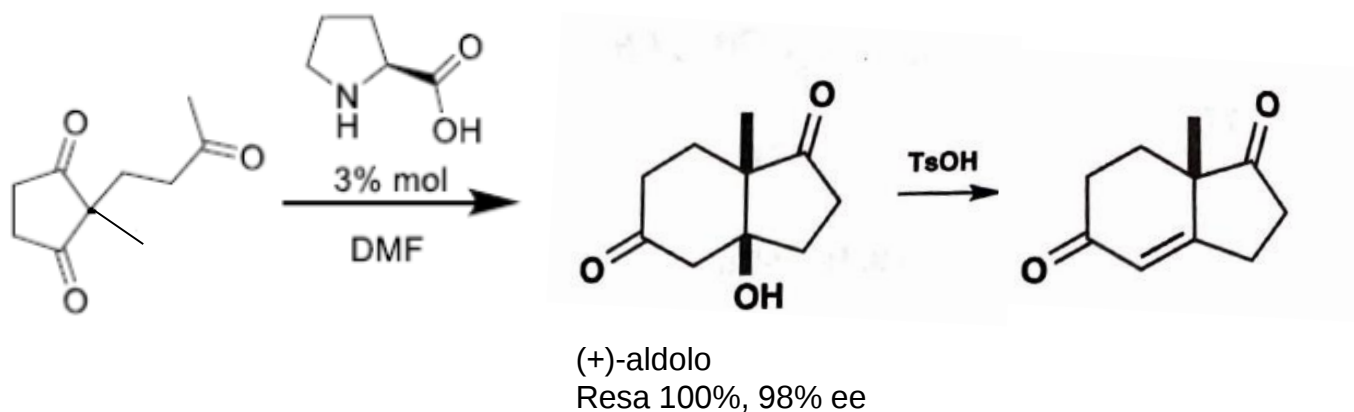
Reazione aldolica organocatalizzata non stereoselettiva



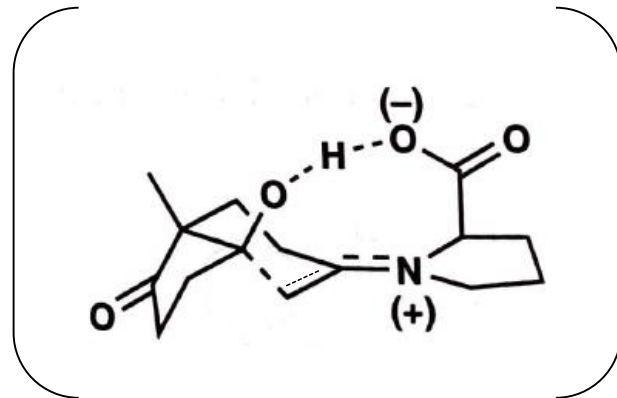
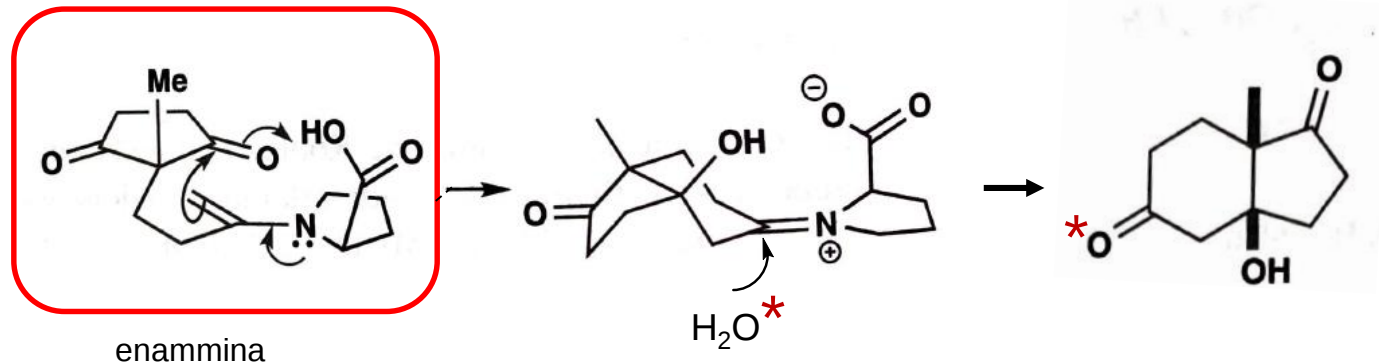
Reazione aldolica organocatalizzata non stereoselettiva



Reazione aldolica asimmetrica catalizzata da L-Prolina Intramolecolare



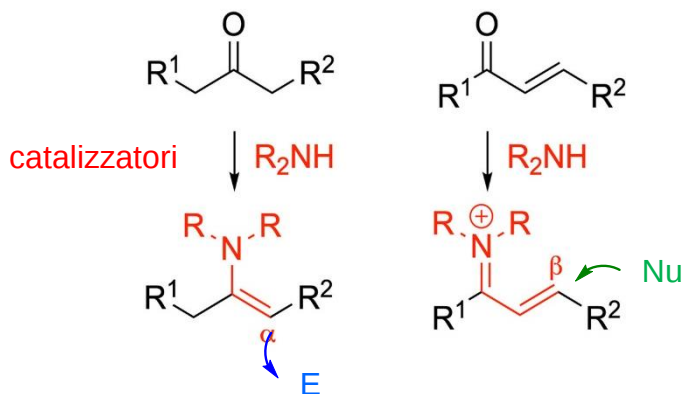
Reazione aldolica intramolecolare catalizzata da L-Prolina



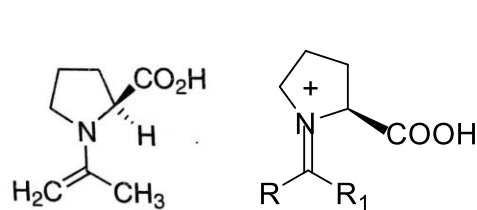
Stereochimica controllata dalla formazione di legame H

Organocatalisi

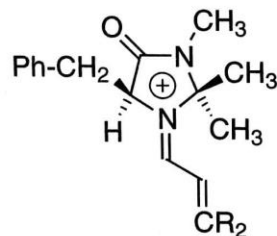
Catalisi covalente



Catalisi con ammine via enammina (α funzionalizzazione) e via ione imminio (β funzionalizzazione, cicloaddizioni DA)

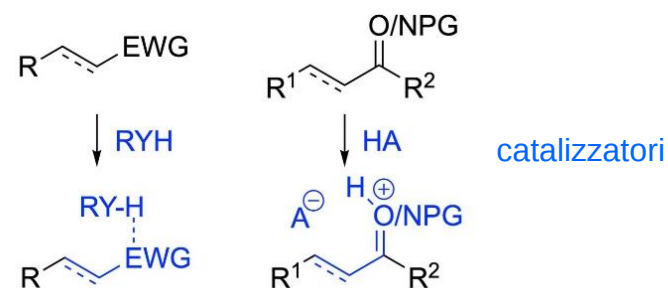


L-prolina e derivati



ossazolidinoni

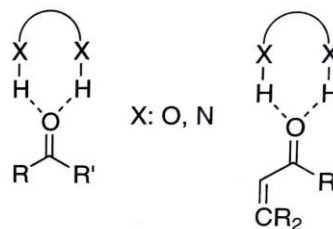
Catalisi non-covalente



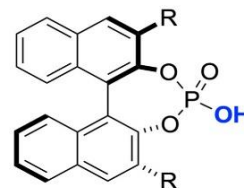
EWG: Electron Withdrawing Group

N-PG: N Protecting Group

Attivazione via legami idrogeno e via protonazione in 1,2 e 1,4 addizioni

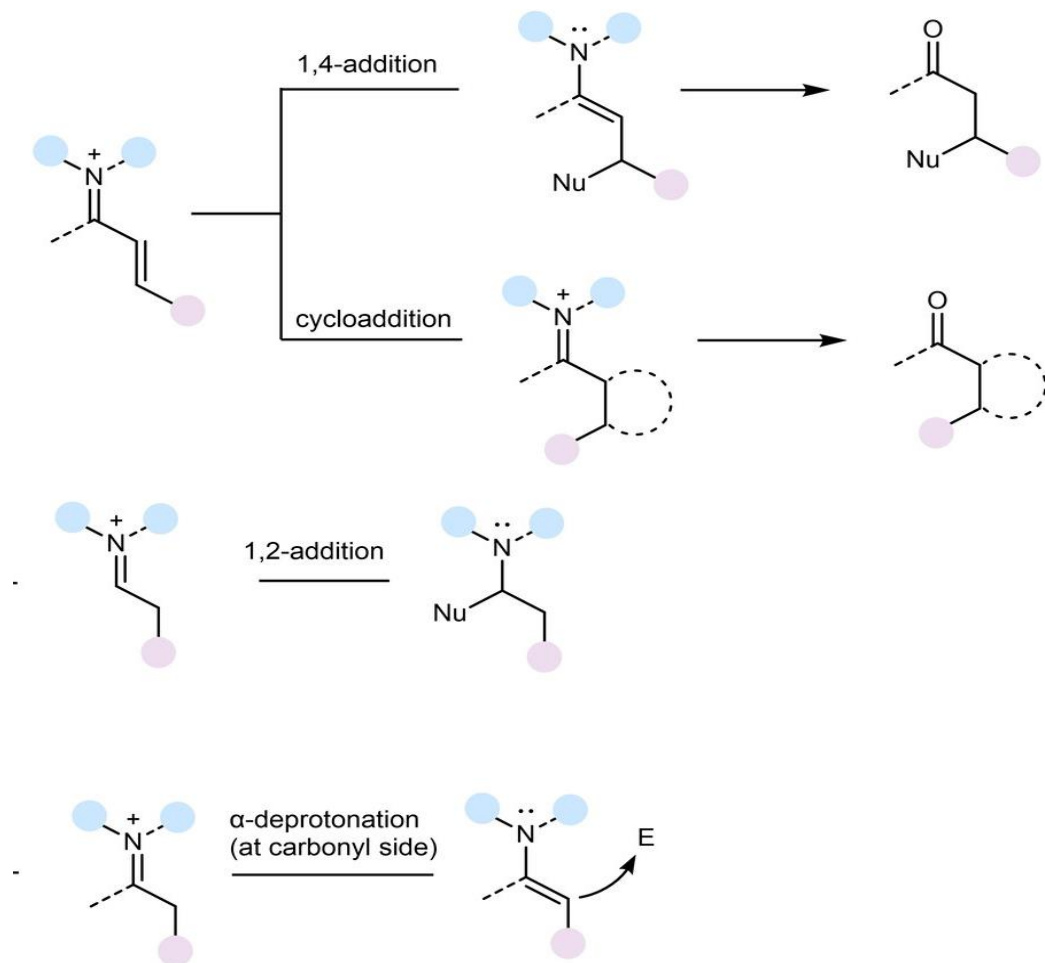


Uree, tiouree, dioli chirali.



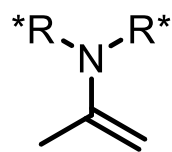
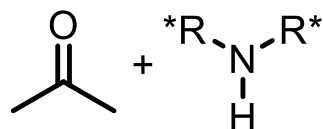
Acidi fosforici chirali

Catalisi covalente con ammine chirali enantiopure

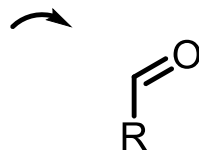


Catalisi covalente con ammine chirali enantiopure

Catalisi via formazione di enammine



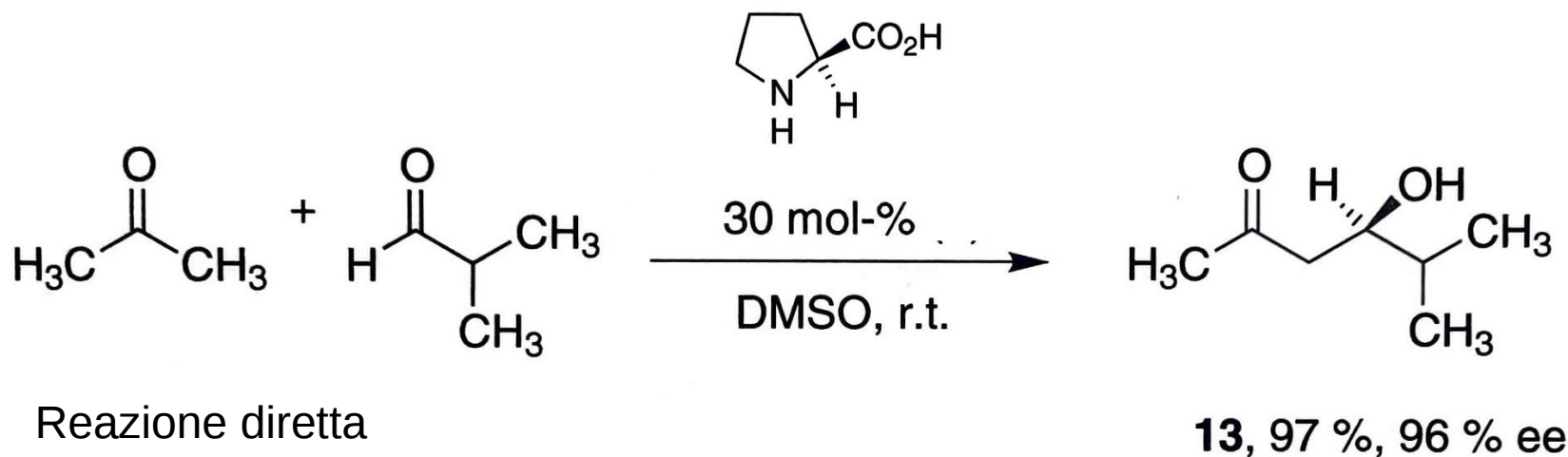
Addizioni di Michael



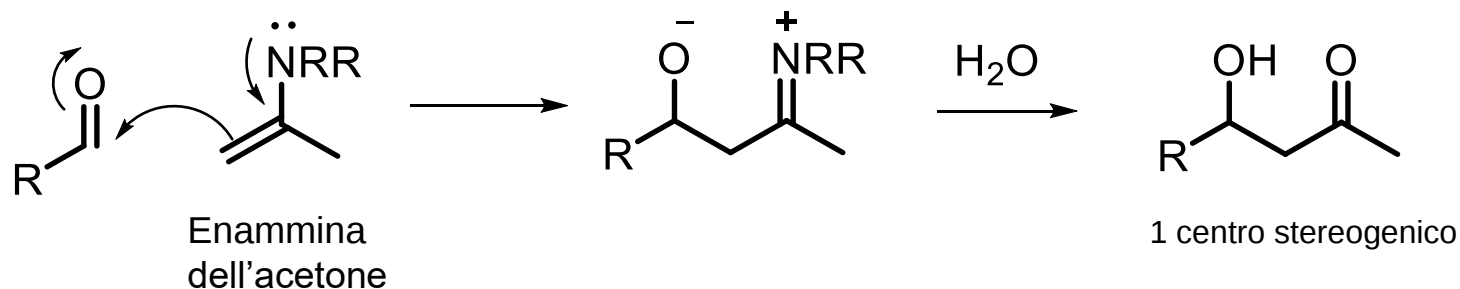
Reazioni aldoliche intermolecolari

EWG = CO, NO₂

Reazione aldolica intermolecolare catalizzata da L-Prolina

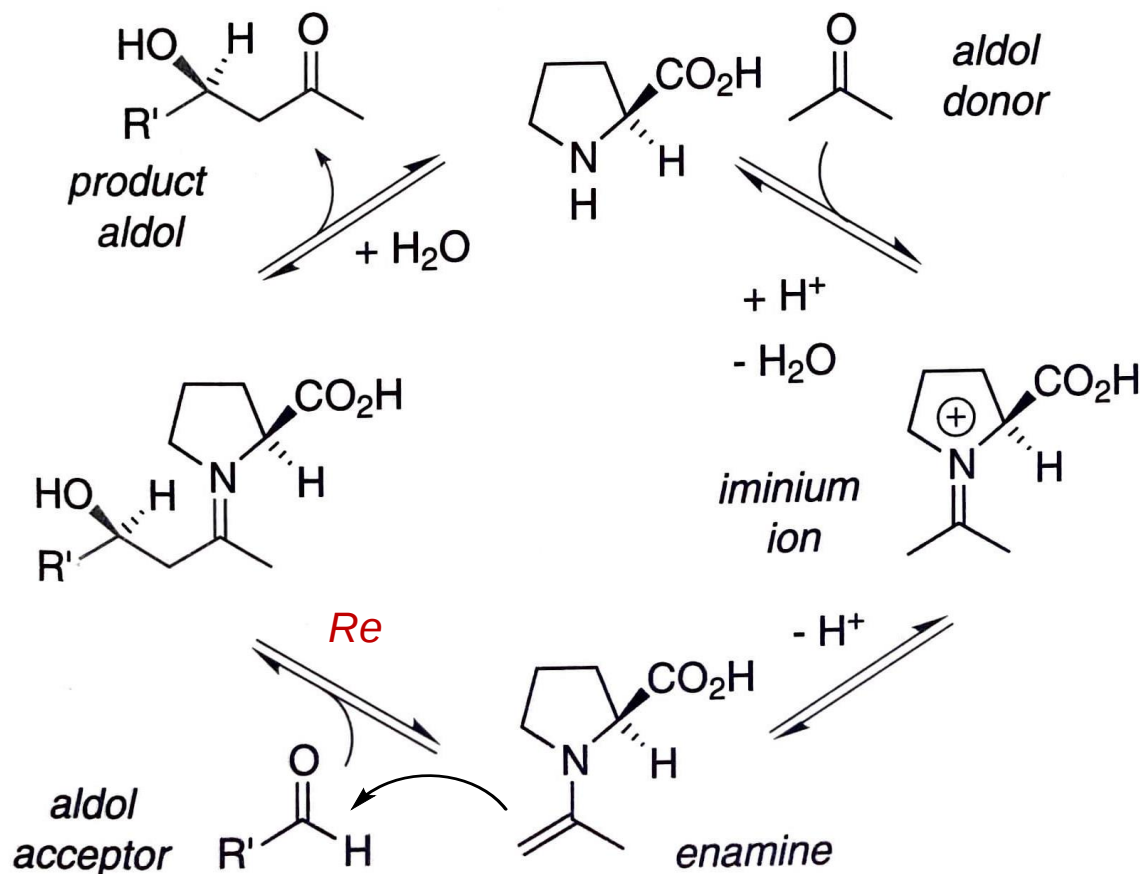


Meccanismo

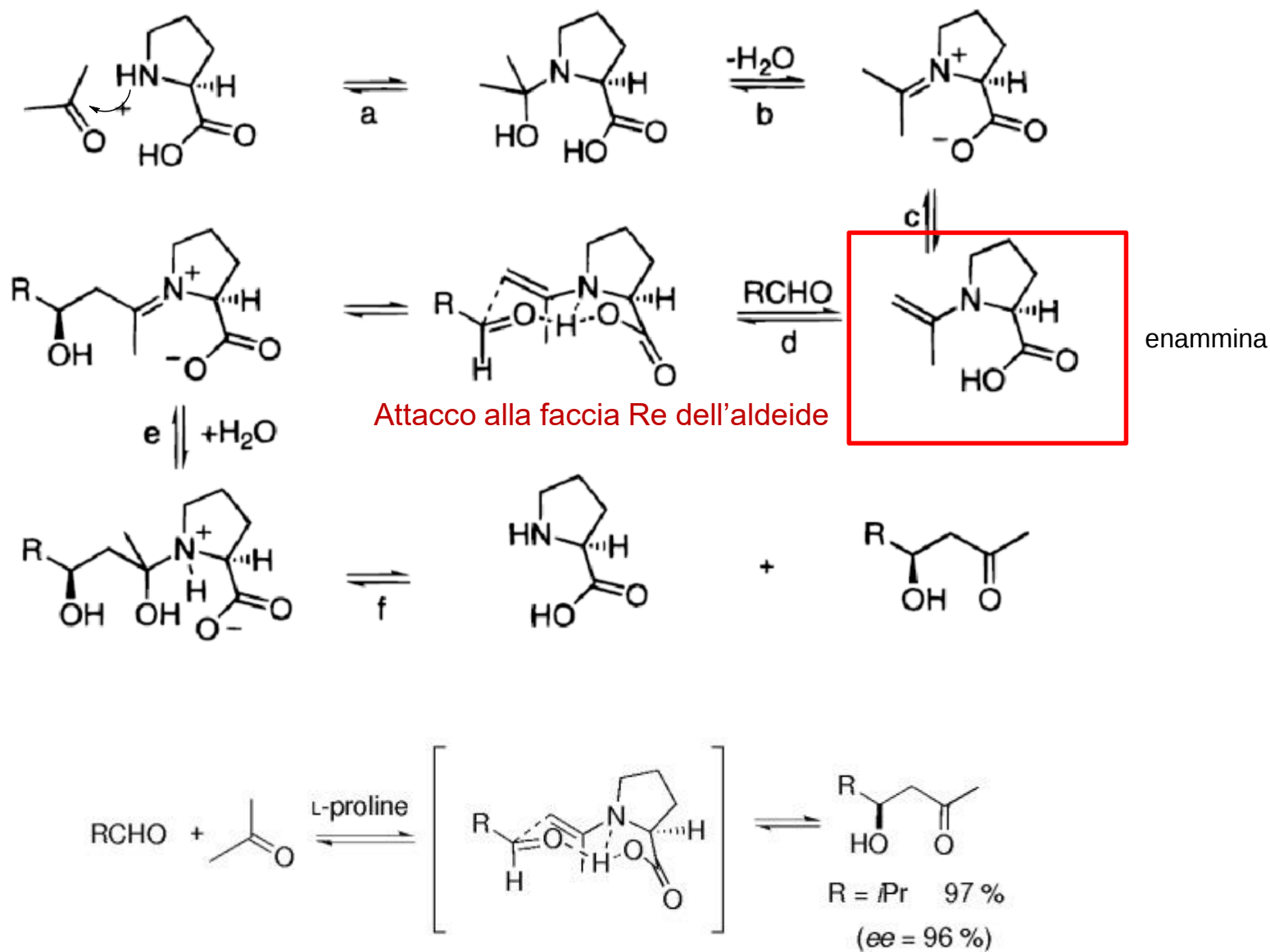


Reazione aldolica asimmetrica catalizzata da L-Prolina

Intermolecolare

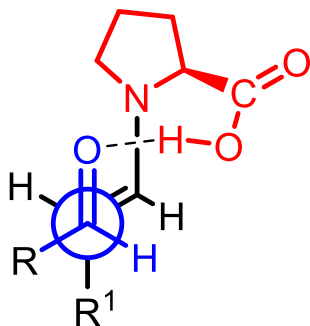
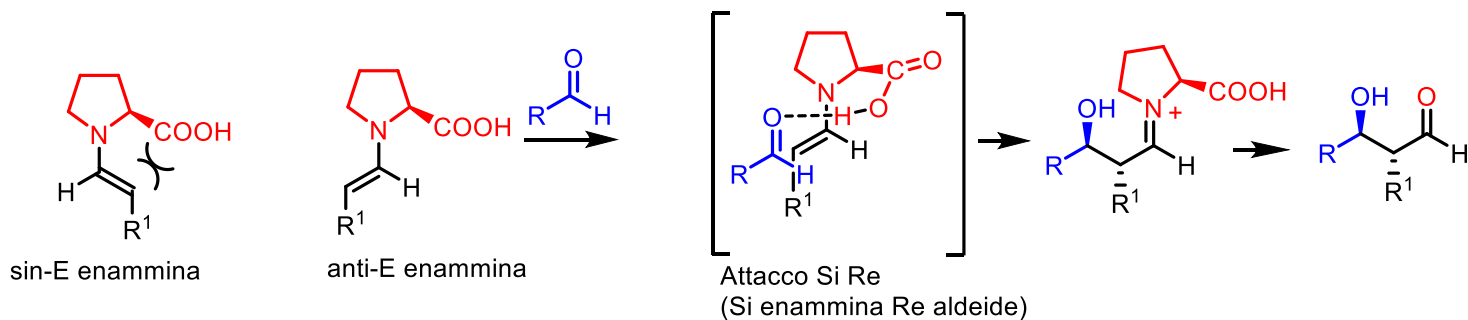
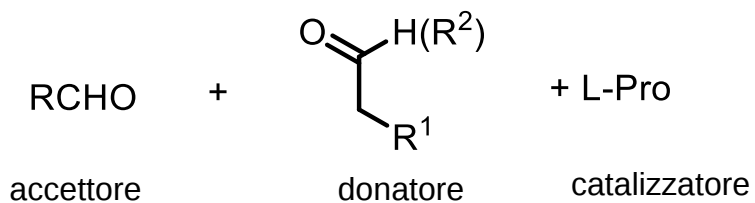


Reazione aldolica intermolecolare catalizzata da L-Prolina

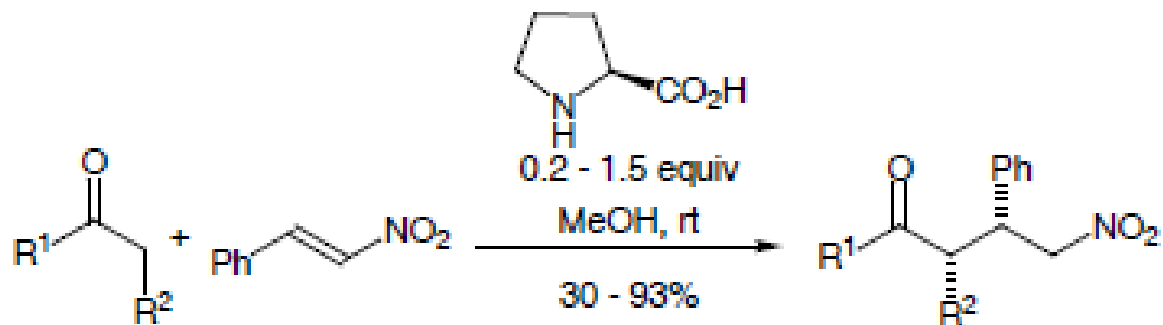


Reazione aldolica intermolecolare catalizzata da L-Prolina

Caso generale



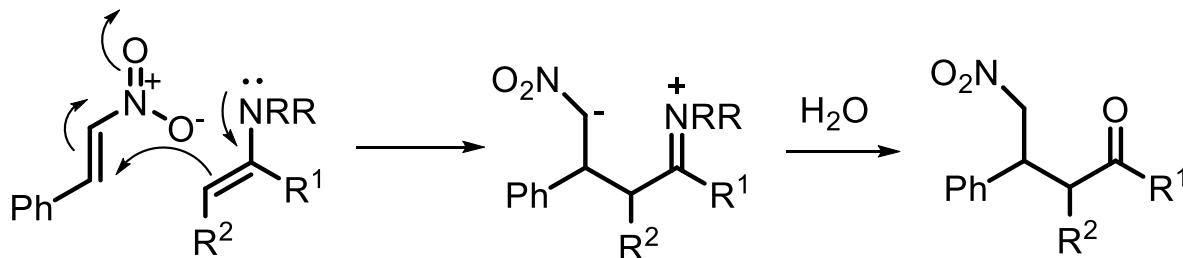
Addizioni di Michael a nitroalcheni coniugati



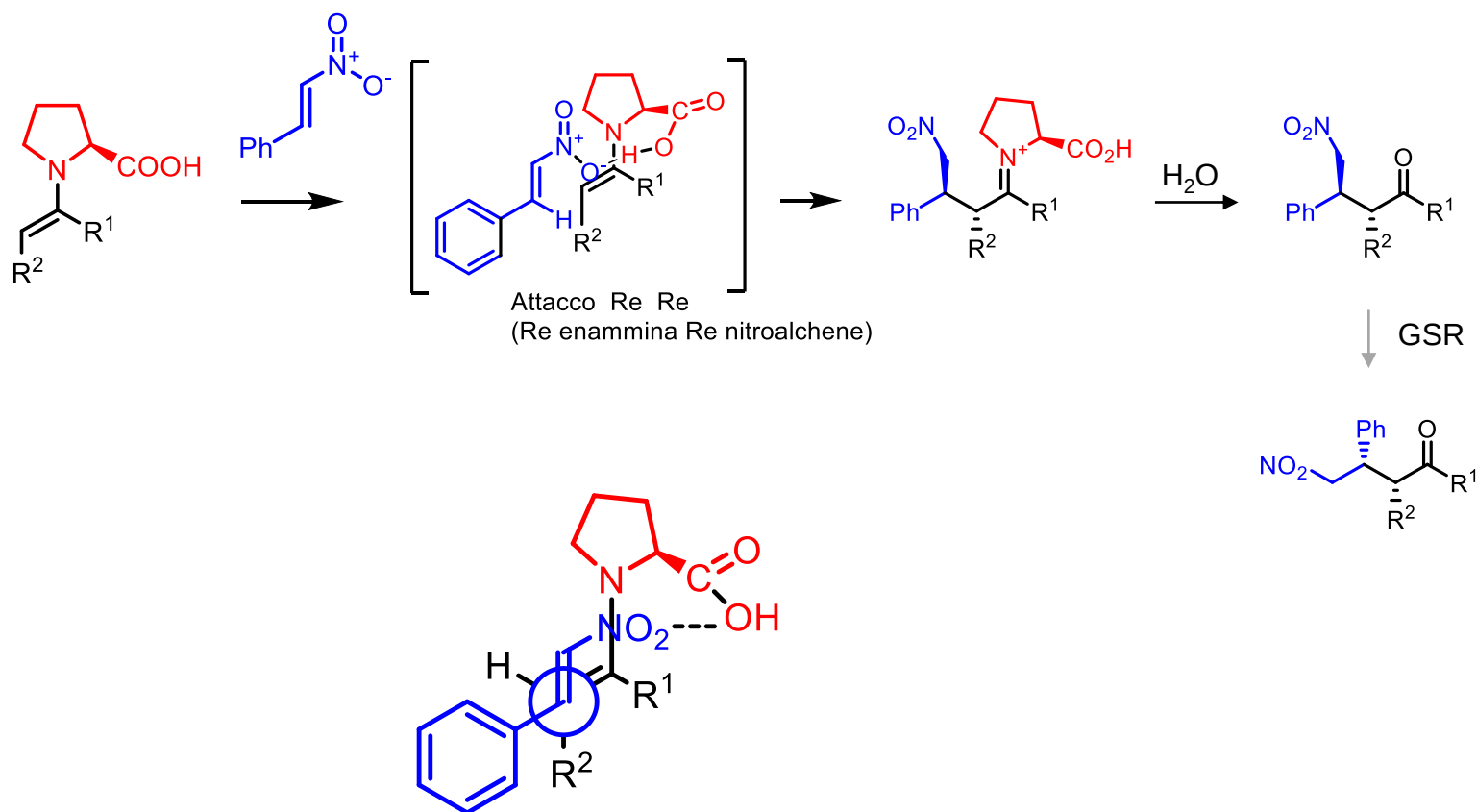
R^1	R^2
Et	Me
Me	H
Me	Ac
Ph	H
$Ph(CH_2)_2$	Me
$-(CH_2)_4-$	

$de = 80 - 97\%$
 $ee = 7 - 76\%$

Meccanismo



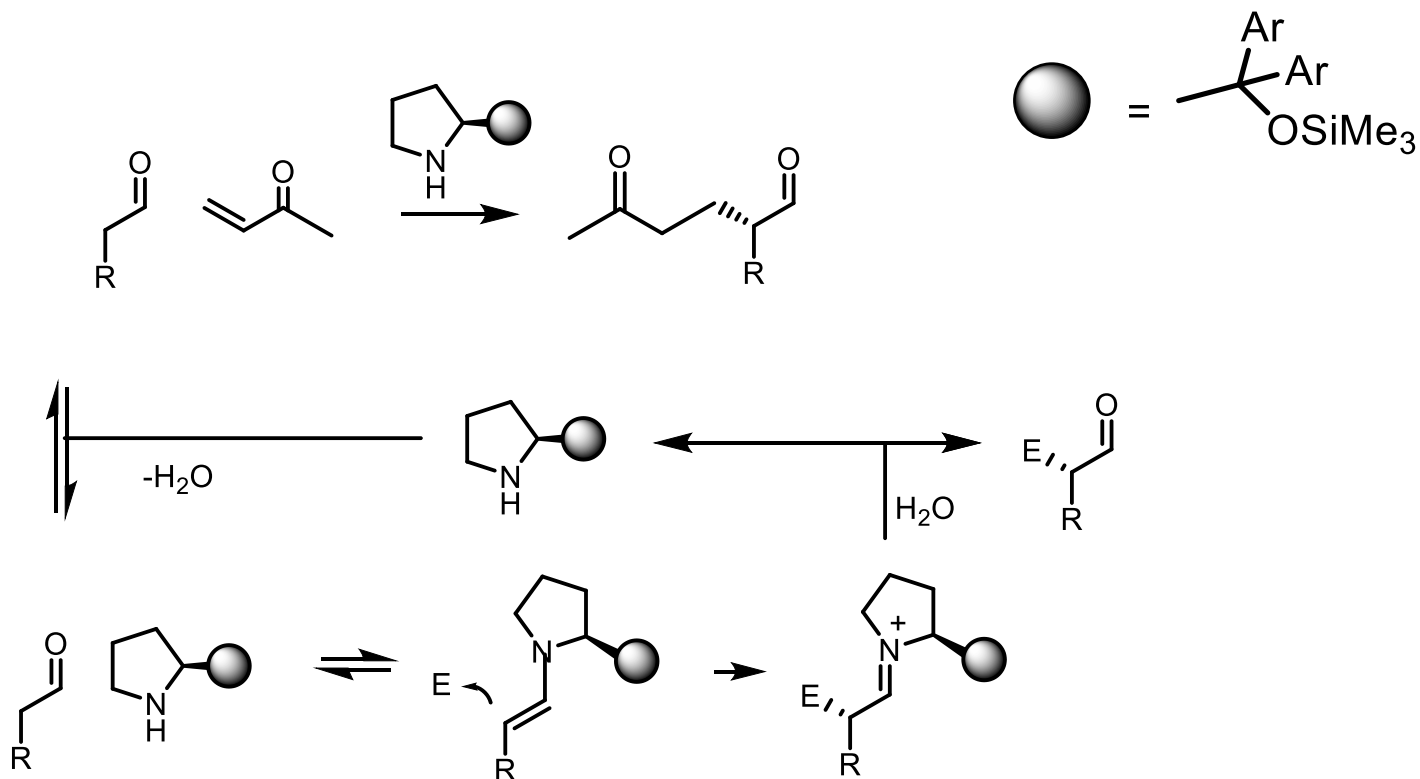
Addizioni di Michael a nitroalcheni coniugati



Generalizzazione

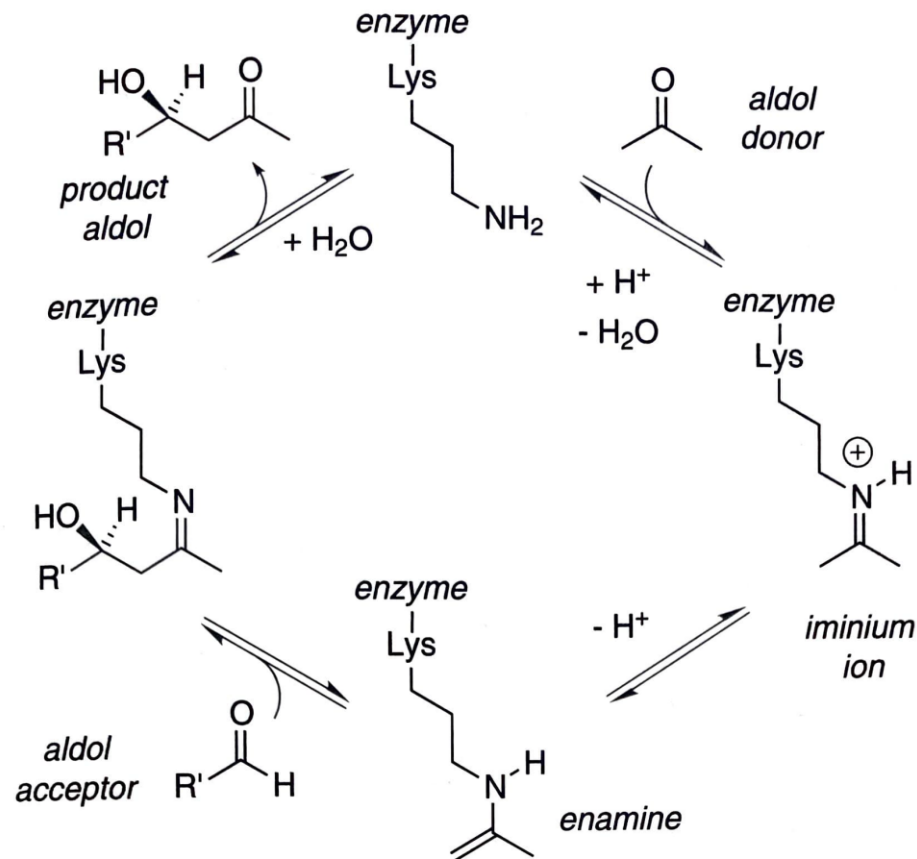
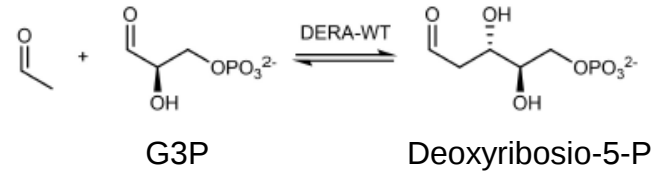
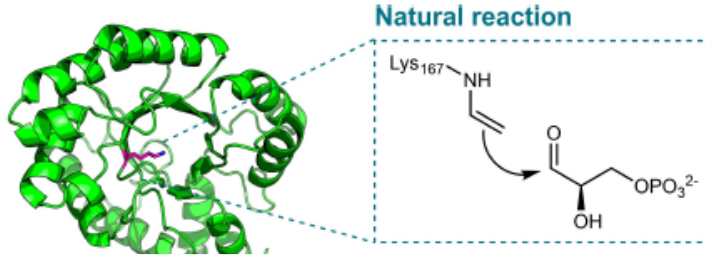
Funzionalizzazione di aldeidi e chetoni in α

E: aldeidi, immine, accettori di Michael



Controllo sterico

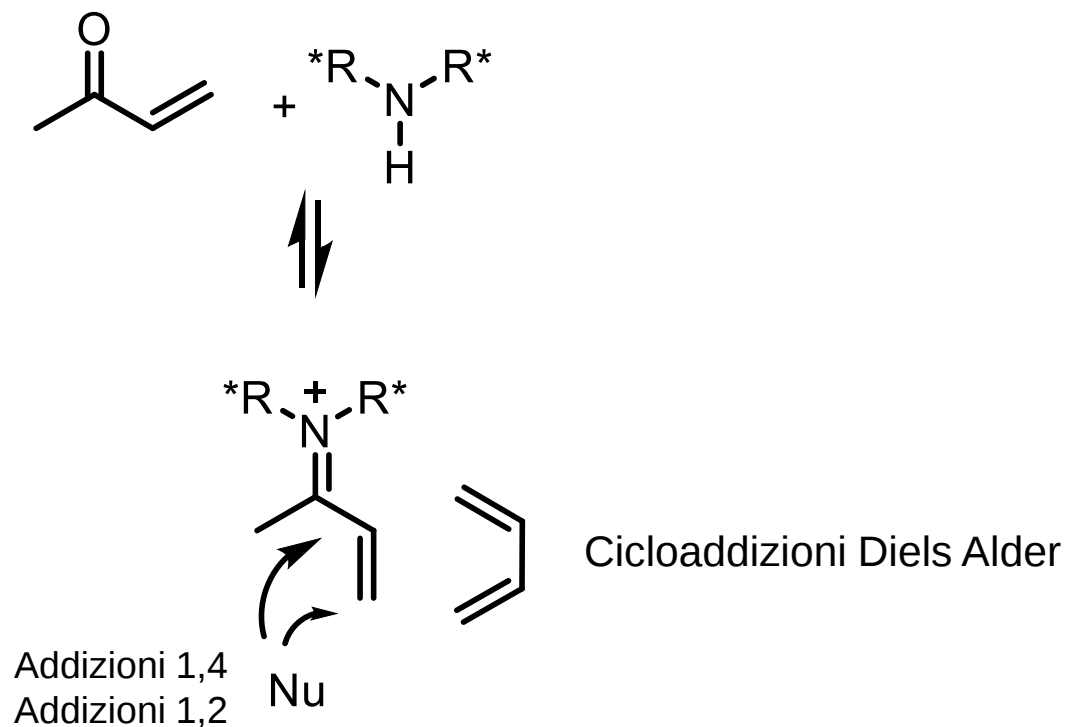
Reazioni aldoliche enzimatiche



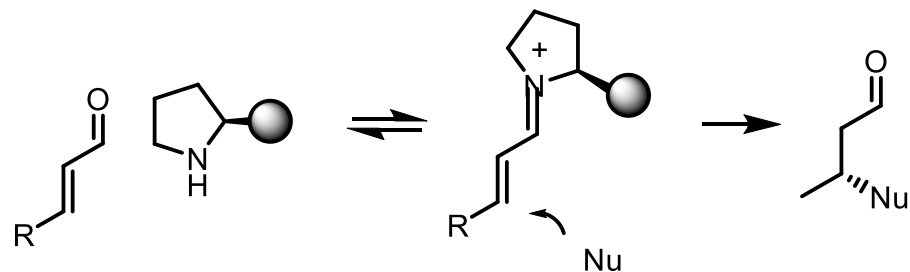
Aldolasi classe 1

Catalisi covalente con ammine chirali enantiopure

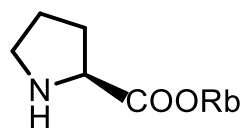
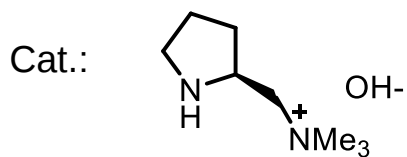
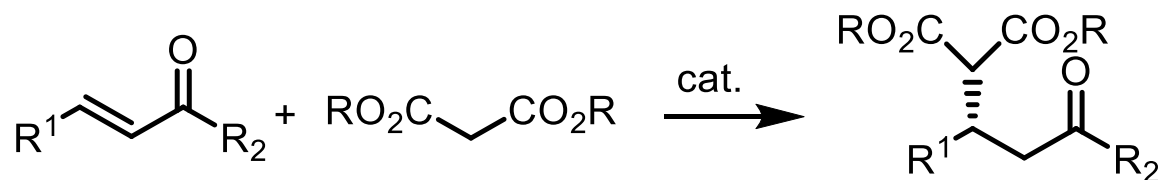
Catalisi via ione imminio



Addizioni 1,4 enantioselettive



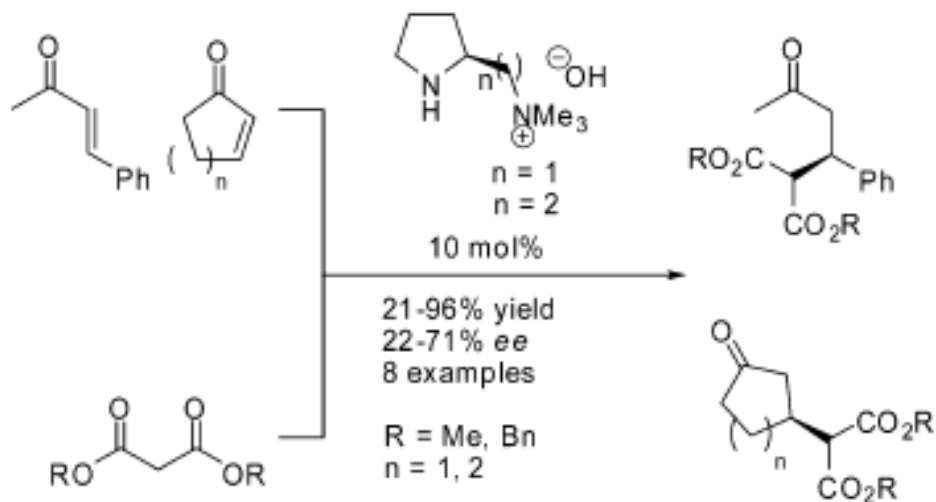
Addizione coniugata asimmetrica di malonati a enoni



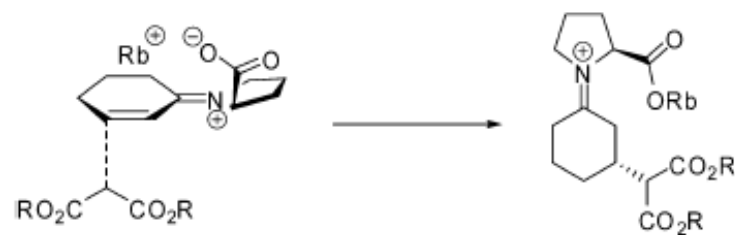
e.e.. molto più elevati
enantioselettività opposta

Addizioni 1,4

Addizione coniugata asimmetrica di malonati a enoni

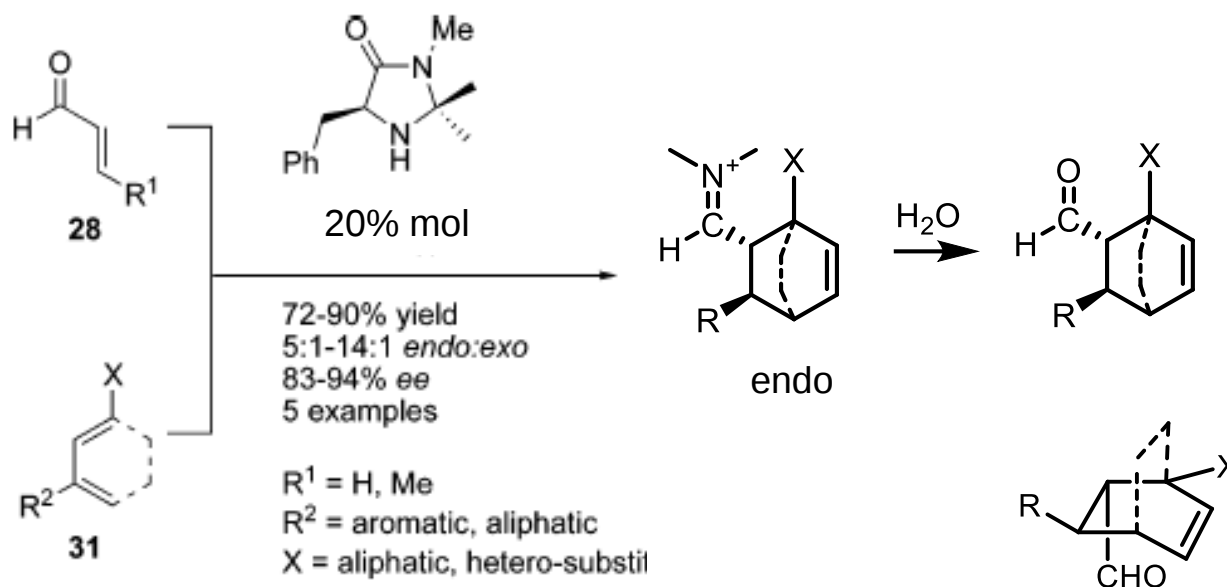
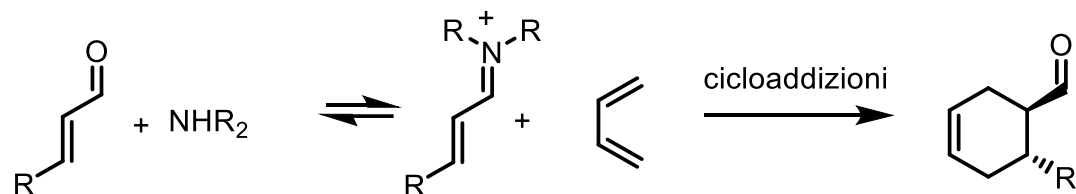


Controllo elettronico



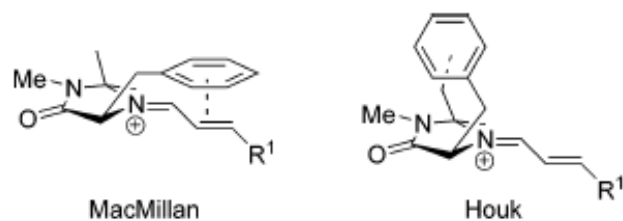
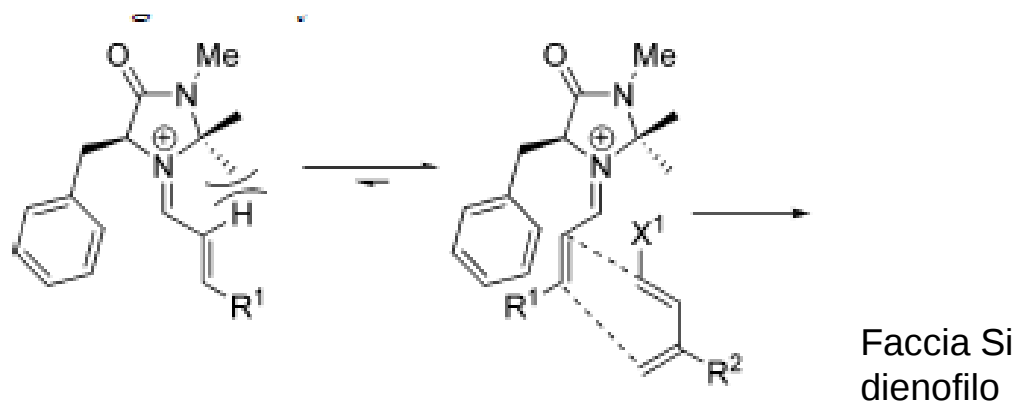
Controllo sterico

Cicloaddizioni di Diels Alder enantioselettive



Cicloaddizioni di Diels Alder enantioselettive

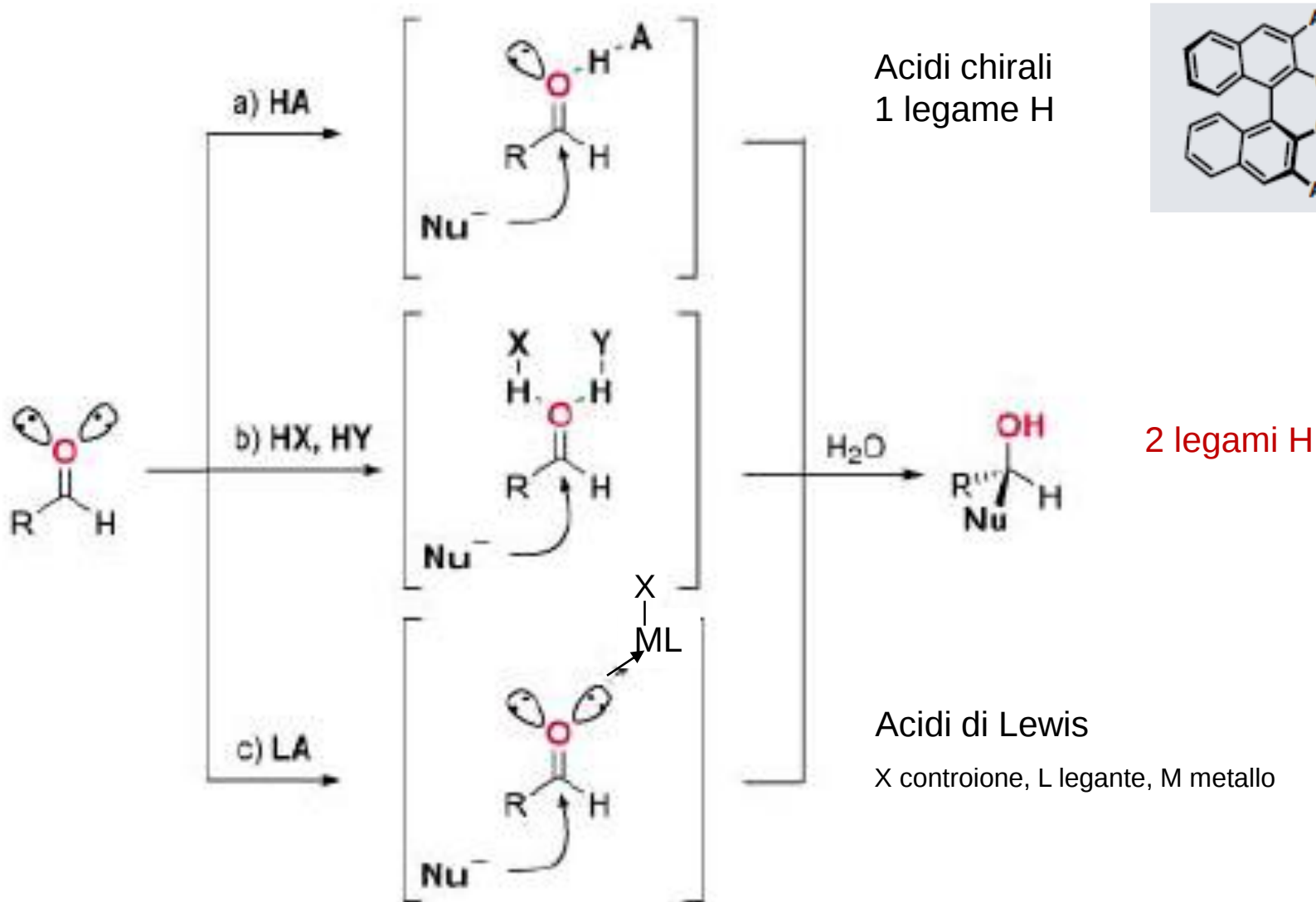
Spiegazione meccanicistica dell'enantioselettività osservata



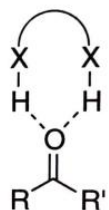
Conformazioni favorite dello ione imminio

Catalisi non covalente

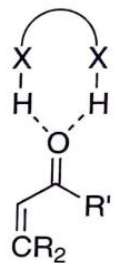
Attivazione del gruppo C=O (e di altri elettrofili)



Catalisi non covalente con doppi legami idrogeno



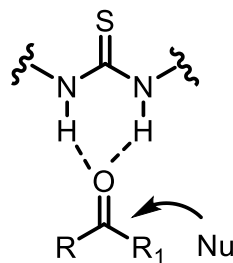
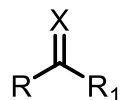
X: O, N



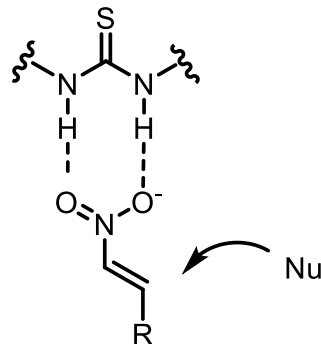
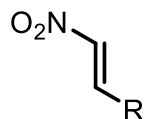
Uree, tiouree, dioli, amminoalcoli chirali.

Esempi:

X = O, NR

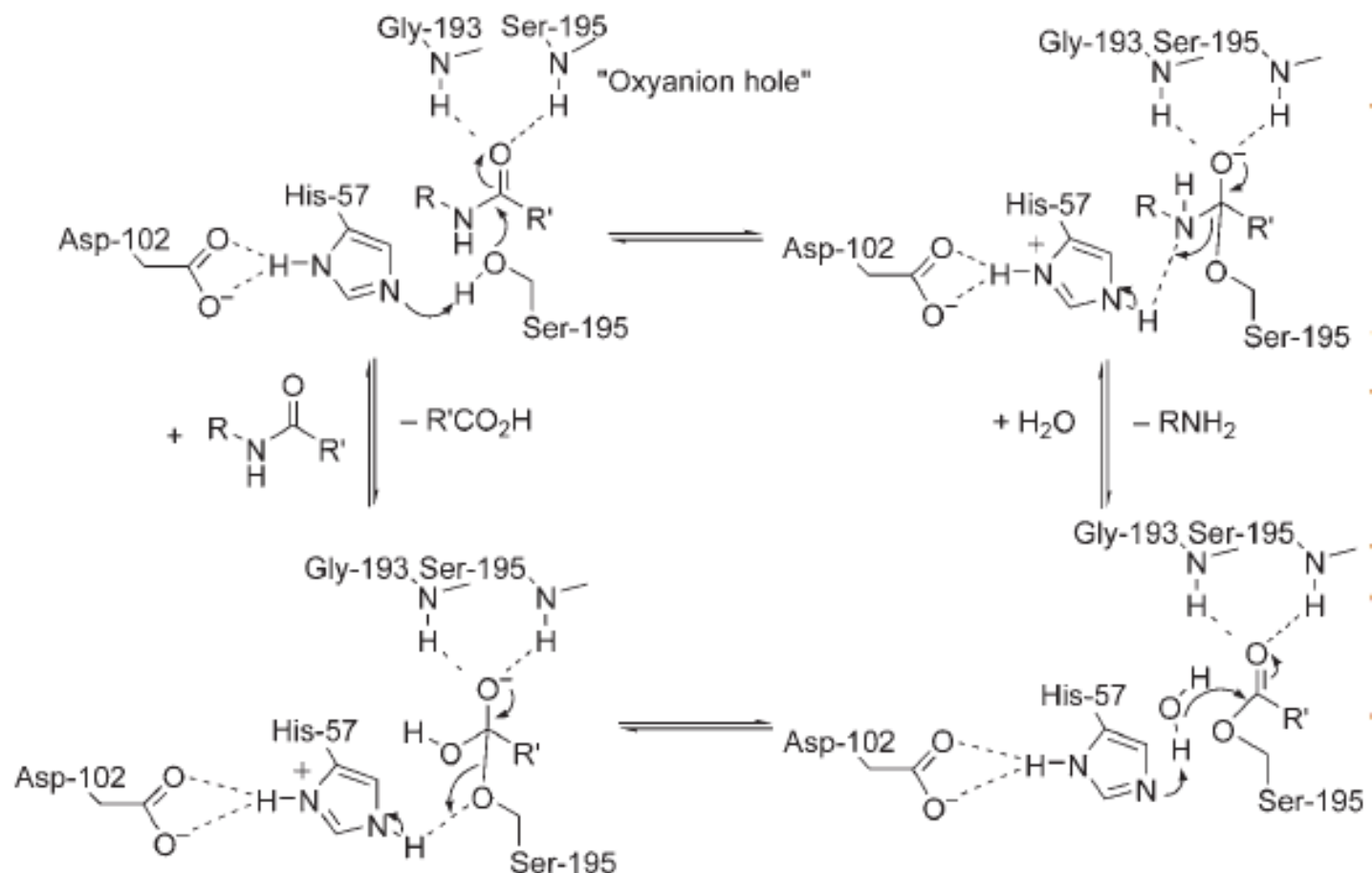


Addizioni nucleofile



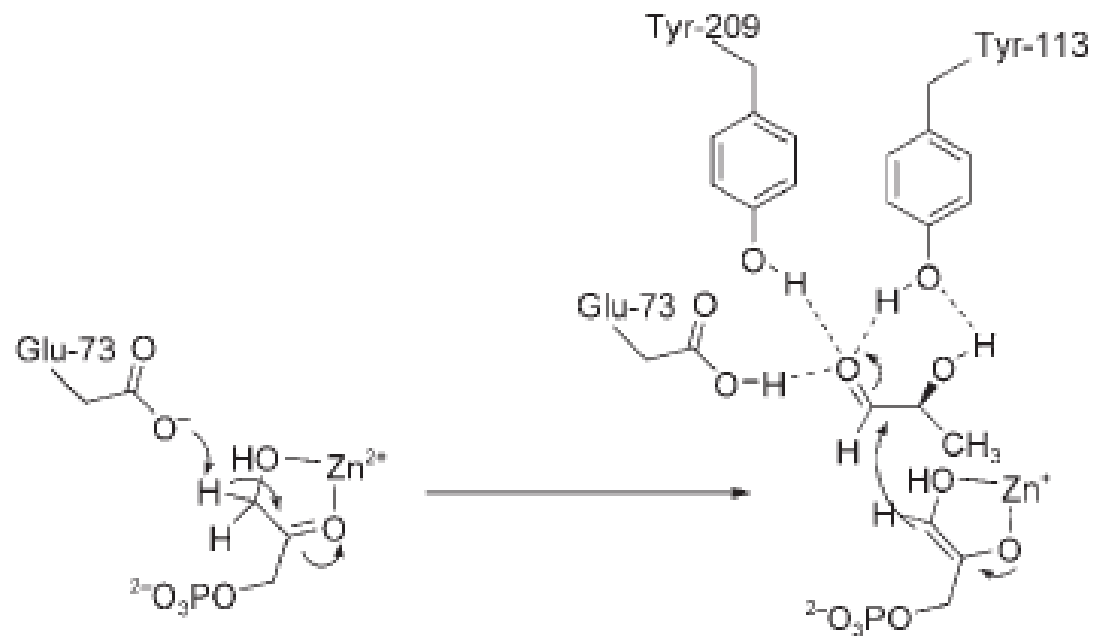
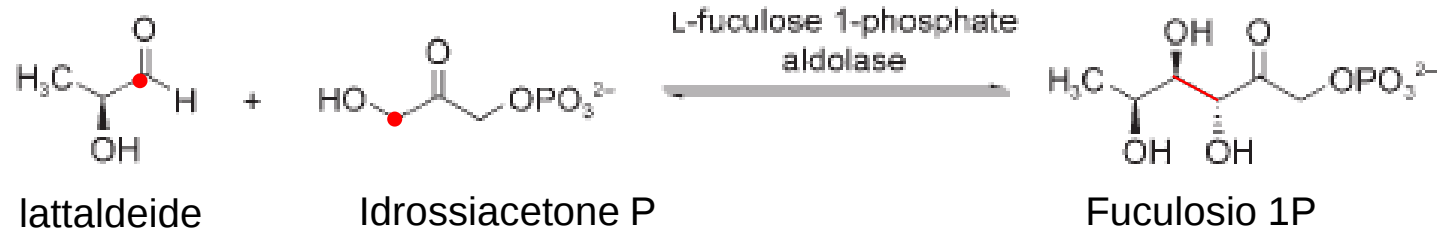
Addizioni di Michael

Meccanismi enzimatici



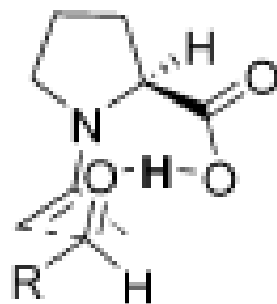
Proteasi seriniche: l'idrolisi di un'ammide è accelerata dalla formazione di 2 legami H e da diverse interazioni non covalenti enzima-substrato

Meccanismi enzimatici

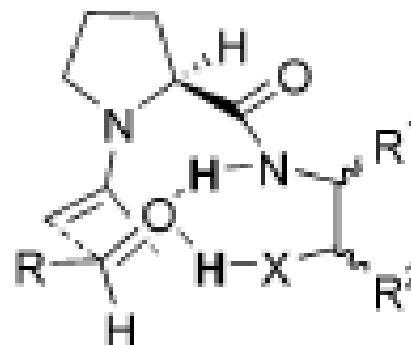


Aldolasi II : reazione aldolica stereoselettiva

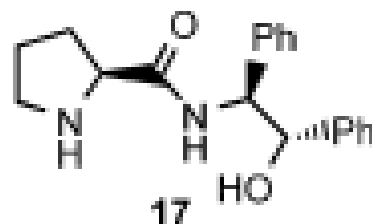
Reazione aldolica



Addizione aldolica
catalizzata dalla prolina



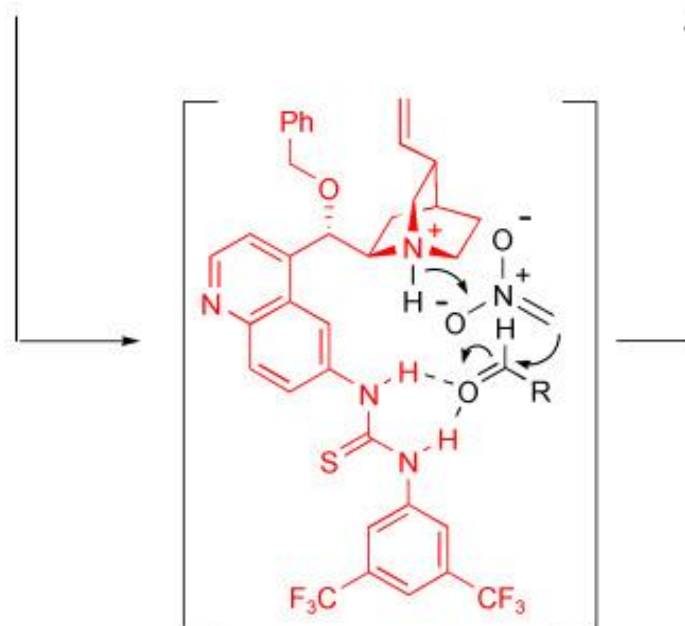
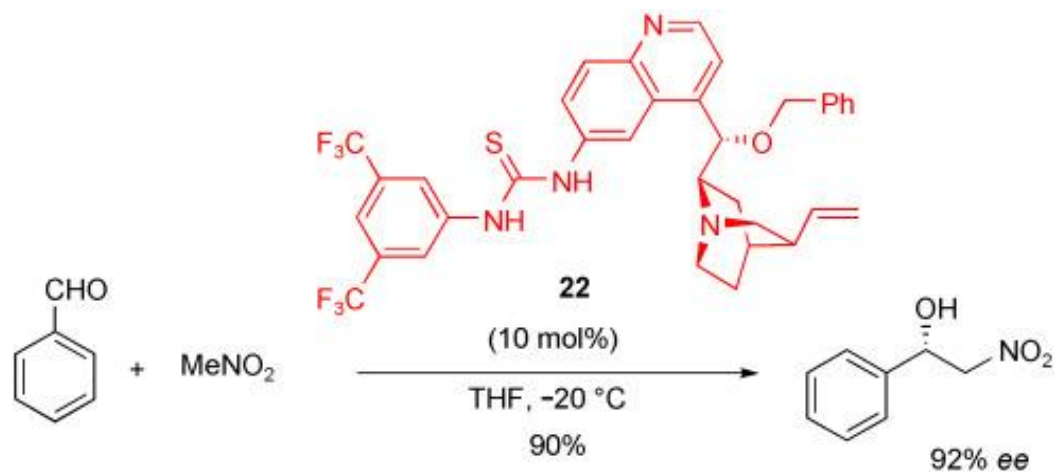
Catalizzatori più attivi via
doppio legame idrogeno



12–93% yield
81–99% ee
16 examples



Reazione di Henry

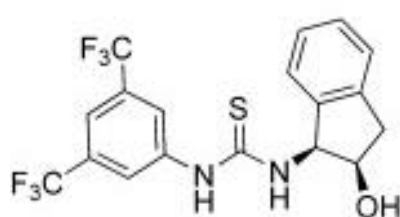


Addizione nucleofila al C=O

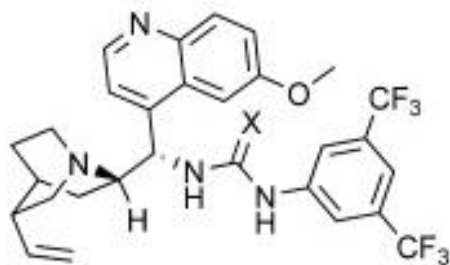
Cicloaddizioni di Diels Alder enantioselettive con tiourea chirale



Catalizzatori

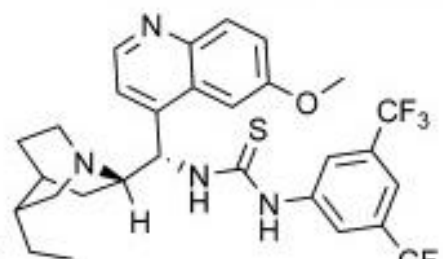


6a: 63% ee



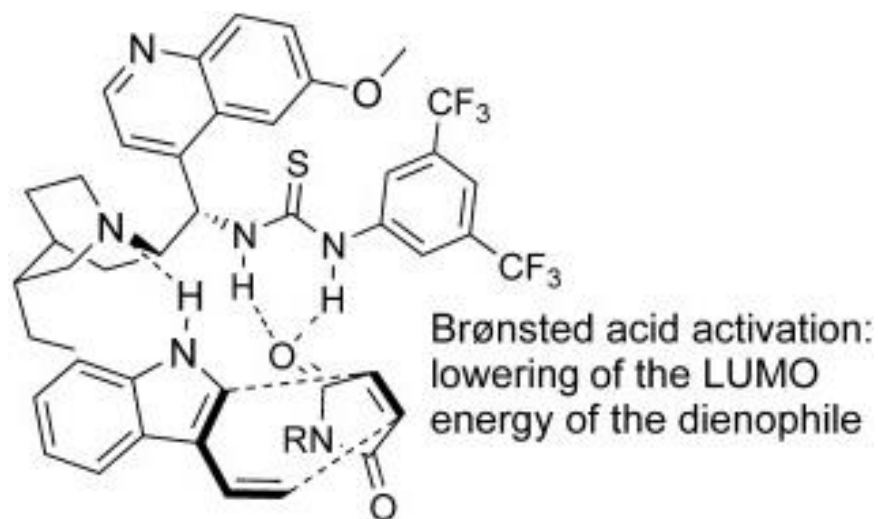
6b: $X = S$, 91% ee

6c: $X = O$, 91% ee



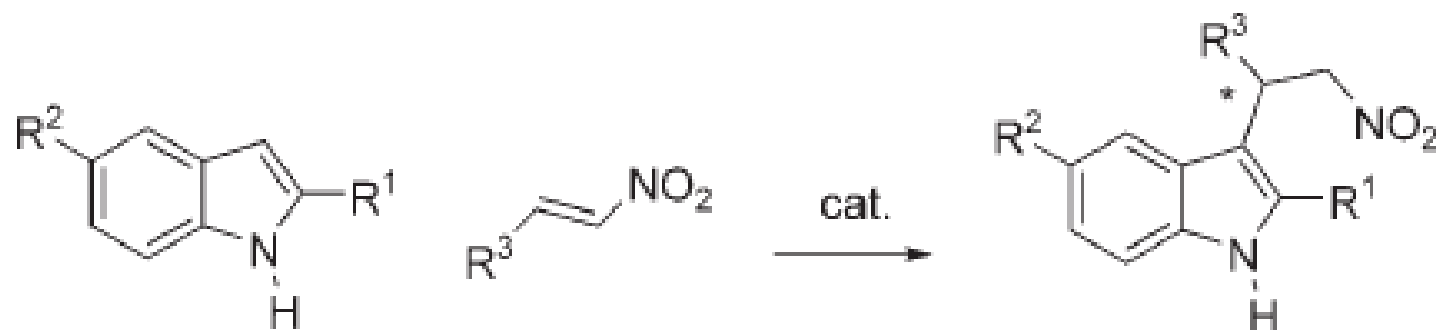
6d: 98% ee (-55°C)

Cicloaddizioni di Diels Alder enantioselettive con tiourea chirale

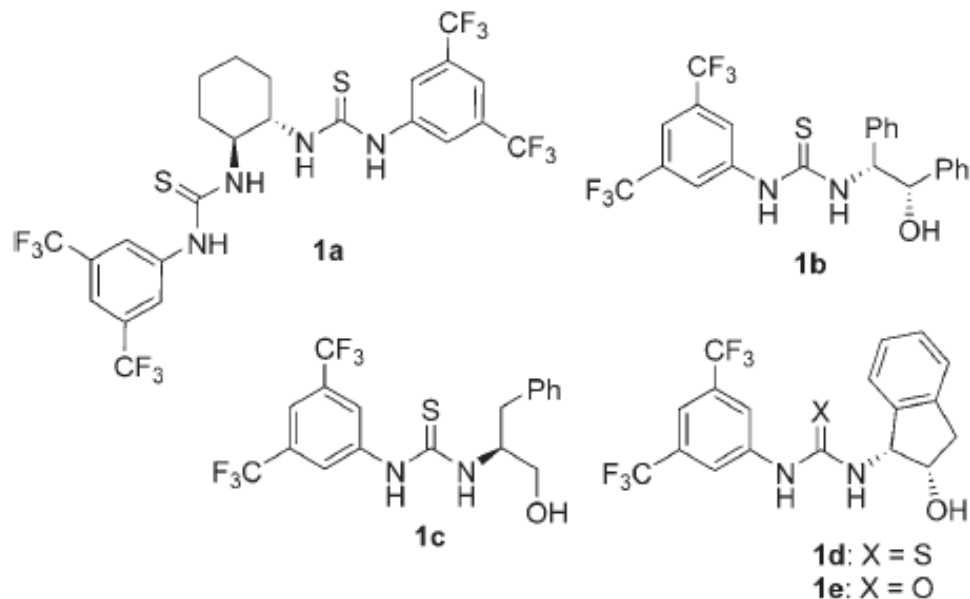


Stabilizzazione dello SdT della cicloaddizione

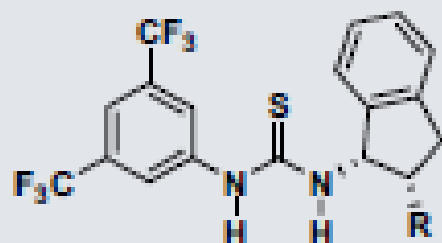
Alchilazioni di indoli con nitroalcheni coniugati



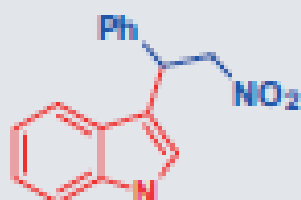
catalizzatori



Alchilazioni di indoli con nitroalcheni coniugati



R	yield	ee
OH	78%	85%
OSi(Me) ₃	18%	39%
H	15%	0%



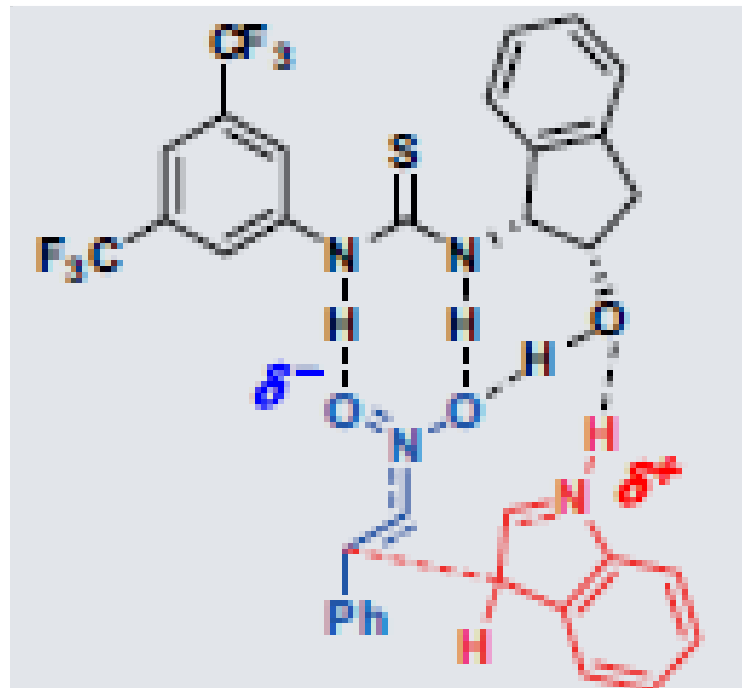
resa: 75%
ee: 6%



C'è un'interazione fra
il gruppo OH del catalizzatore
e l'NH dell'indolo

Alchilazioni di indoli con nitroalcheni coniugati

Attacco sulla faccia Si del nitroalchene
Determinato dall'interazione
OH – NH



Cooperatività nella stabilizzazione
dello SdT della reazione